

DAILY CITY RECORD

Companion Publication with the SAN MATEO INDEX of the City of San Mateo

DAILY CITY, SAN MATEO CO. CAL., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913

VOL. 5, NO. 15

BY J. L. BROWN

SAN MATEO CO. SUPERVISORS

Regular meeting of the Supervisors Monday, with all members present. Monthly report of county officers. Several saloon licenses granted. Some indigent applications approved. Petition from San Bruno asked opening of Sylvian avenue across railroads for fire protection of Belle Air. The volunteer fire company has to make a run of an extra mile to reach Belle Air. They also asked appropriation for fire protection of \$200. Casey stated that the R. R. Commission had turned down the Sylvian avenue crossing once, but move to refer the petition to the District Attorney, which was done.

Prof. Wing of Stanford University, requested action on proposition of joint survey of State road into Big Basin. He spoke at length, saying that when completed there would be a beautiful ridge road from Colma to Congress Springs Summit, with exquisite scenery of both ocean and bay all along the line. \$300 was appropriated for the survey as requested.

Letter read from J. H. Morse complaining of speeding through Holy Cross bridge that he was nearly run down by another machine. Casey stated that two "Danger-Go-Slow" signs were there, and that it was impossible to keep a policeman at that point all the time. Letter filed.

Crocker Estate submitted map for addition to Daly City. Referred to Daly City trustees.

The selling of County highways bonds postponed to July 21.

H. K. Morri bid \$12,414 for construction of San Francisco creek bridge, connecting San Mateo and Santa Clara counties. The supervisors were advised that the Santa Clara supervisors had received a bid of about \$7,500, so Morri's bid was rejected.

Attorney J. H. O'Keefe presented the petition for the incorporation of the City of San Bruno, and the same was sworn to by A. A. LoReaux, F. C. Russell and D. J. Lynch. By motion the matter was laid over until August 4, when the petitioners must present a map.

Burlingame Hills map and plat accepted.

By motion of Casey \$2,000 was transferred from the First road district to the Fifth road district, to be returned in December.

Plans and specifications for a bridge across Dry creek in Third Township, accepted and advertising for bids ordered.

The committee consisting of Brown, Mac Bain and Surveyor Neuman, with reference to widening State highway to 24 feet south of San Mateo, declined to recommend an expenditure of \$2,000 a mile for the work, and the committees' request for discharge was granted.

The board adjourned at 2:30 p. m. and immediately reconvened as a Board of Equalization, and as such they adjourned to meet next Monday.

Probate Court

Alice Hulse Kinsey has applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Mary L. Hulse, who died at Los Angeles on April 27, 1913. She was a resident of the County of San Mateo at the time of her death. The estate consists of 633 shares of the capital stock of the California Coalings Oil Company, worth \$65 and two parcels of land with improvements on Guerrero street, San Francisco, valued at \$9,750. The property has a rental value of \$1290 annually. The heirs at law are D. H. Hulse, husband, residing at San Francisco, and Alice Hulse Kinsey and Neva Johnston, daughters, residing at Los Angeles. The entire value of the estate does not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

Estate of Mary Ann Pennington, deceased. Petition for partial distribution granted.

Estate of Alexander M. Cox, deceased. Petition to assign estate continued to July 10.

Tug-of-War Contest.

The champion tug-of-war team of California met and defeated an Oakland team Sunday in just 8 minutes. The champions are of the Swedish nationality and three of the best members, E. Forsell, Julius Nelson and L. Peterson reside in Daly City. The Sunday contest took place at Emeryville and there was a large crowd of spectators present.

Meaning of California Co. Names.

Few States have an array of county names of more specific historical or other local interest and charm than the county names of California. In "California, its History and Romance," we read that Alameda county, for example, is named from the word which means a public walk or promenade, from the word alamo, the poplar or cotton-tree. Alpine county is, of course, found in the lofty Sierras. Amador is the name of a prominent settler of the state, but the word means "lover of inanimate objects." Butte is named for the remarkable buttes or isolated hills, called the Sutter Buttes in Sutter county.

Contra Costa county is so named because it is the opposite coast from San Francisco. Del Norte is, of course, one of the northern counties. El Dorado was named with the other 26 first counties in 1850. Gold was first discovered in this region. El Dorado was the name given to the wonderful land of milk and honey, ready-baked bread and ready roasted fowls, gold and jewels, described by a companion of Pizarro and located by him in South America.

Fresno means ash tree. Glenn is named for a man who raised much wheat, well known in the life of the State. Humboldt Bay and county are named for the great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt. Inyo is named for the Indians, Kern is the name of a lieutenant of General Fremont's command. Kings county is named from a stream called "river of the holy kings" in Spanish by an exploring party in 1805. Lake county is named for its own lakes, and Lassen county bears the name of Peter Lassen, a Swiss trapper, mountaineer and Indian fighter of the old days. The name Los Angeles is explained as a contraction of the name given by the Spanish, "pueblo del rio de neustra." The pueblo came to be known as "ciudad de Los Angeles," city of the angels.

Madera means timber, and the county is named from a town there, surrounded by trees. Marin county is named for a famous Indian chief who was Christianized under the name of Mariner, because of his intimate knowledge of the Bay of San Francisco. Mariposa means butterfly in Spanish and the river and the county were named either because so many butterflies were found there or because the calochortus, a beautiful lily, was called the Mariposa.

Mendocino county is named for the cape which was called thus by the explorer Cabrillo in 1555 in honor of Mendoza, the first viceroy of New Spain or Mexico, appointed by the Spanish king in 1535. Napa means fish in Indian. Placer is named from that method of mining for gold and that came from the words plaza de oro, place of gold. Plumas county means feather, from the original name of the river, Rio de las Plumas. Sacramento means sacrament. Shasta is variously said to be of Indian origin, meaning cave dwellers, and the French word chaste, referring to the whiteness of the wonderful peak. Sierra is from the Spanish word for saw and refers to the jagged outline of the mountains. Siskiyou is said to be an Indian name and also to come from the French words six cailloux, or six stones, referring to a ford in the river. Solano is an east wind, but the name is also that of a Spanish missionary. Sonoma is an Indian word meaning valley of the moon.

Sutter county is named for John Sutter, the Swiss lumberman who called his first settlement New Helvetia. It is now the city of Sacramento. Tulare is from the Spanish name for bulrushes with which the lake was surrounded. Tuolumne means, in Indian, stone houses or caves. Ventura is from the town, San Beunaventura (good fortune). Yolo is an Indian name referring to rushes, and Yuba is a corruption of the Spanish word meaning wild grape. The other counties are chiefly Indian names, or are prefixed by "Sans," meaning saint.

Articles of Incorporation

The Ozonezo Company has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office. The company incorporates with a capital stock of \$50,000 divided into 50,000 shares at a par value of \$1 each. The purpose of the company is to manufacture "Ozonezo" and other disinfectant fluid. The actual amount of stock subscribed is \$5.00 by the following stockholders who subscribe one share each: E. B. Whitney, Geo. W. Gaskell, A. C. Boldemann, M. E. Gaskell and Hall C. Ross.

FOREST FIRES ON MT. TAMALPAIS

Over 6,000 Acres of Magnificent Timber Destroyed---United States Army Responds to Distress Appeal While Governor Johnson Fiddles The Time Away---Fires Still Raging---The Muir Woods In Ashes

An awful forest fire is raging on Mount Tamalpais in full view of the City of San Francisco.

The fire started Sunday near the crest of the mountain, it is said by a cigarette. Already over 6000 acres of magnificent timber have been destroyed and this morning (Thursday) Muir Woods, one of the most beautiful natural resorts in the world, is a sheet of flames, while the crown of Mount Tamalpais, the loved playground of city dwellers, is a great black cinder.

The towns of Mill Valley, Larkspur, Corte Madera and Kentfield are fighting back walls of fire, but their efforts seem futile at this time, for their doom seems to be sealed, as is the case with hundreds of country residences, cottages and bungalows hidden in the wooded retreats.

The fire zone embraces San Francisco's most loved out-door playground, next only in beauty to Golden Gate

Park and not excelled by the Valley of the Yosemite.

Ever since Monday 2,500 smoke-grimmed soldiers and sailors have joined an equal number of residents of the stricken district and saved scores of lives and much valuable property. Wednesday they had the fire under control and would have conquered the relentless demon, but for a brisk wind from the ocean that has prevailed to such an extent that the embers were fanned into life and in some cases the flames jumped a distance of hundreds of feet, so that it is now feared that only lack of fuel to burn will be the end.

In the meantime, the governor of California has been fiddling while the mountain burned, to find out if there is a fire, but up to Thursday morning he was still investigating. Likely, by the time the forest grows again he will be ready with state aid.

Pacific Gas and Electric Strike

Another week has passed into history in the strike of the Light and Power Council of California against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company with every indication pointing to the ultimate triumph of the unions over the company.

The unions still remain complete masters of the situation, the company having utterly failed in its attempt to import mechanics to take the places deserted by their former employees in spite of the fact that a nation-wide campaign has been carried on in an endeavor to gain recruits.

The streets of the towns and cities in the strike district are nightly in darkness and manufacturers and households dependent upon the corporation for light, heat and power are disgusted and constantly clamoring for service, but all to no avail. The only satisfaction given to the complaining patrons is the stereotyped and worn-out statement that all will be normal "in a few days." In spite of these assurances, however, the inefficient and demoralized condition still prevails throughout the entire strike zone, with only one possibility of being improved--and that chance resting in the capitulation of the corporation to the striking workmen.

Never in the history of San Francisco trade unionism has a striking band of workers maintained a more complete mastery for so long a time over an adversary. In almost every strike the employer has been able to make some display of maintaining the assumed position. Not so, however, in this case. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has, from the first day to the present time, met with failure in every move.

On the other hand the strikers have continued, from the opening of the strike, a perfect discipline and unbroken solidarity in their ranks. This showing has both surprised and disheartened the company officials, who undoubtedly would have yielded to the inevitable long ere this had it not been for the false hope held out to them by the signers of the surreptitious agreements under which men were to be furnished by another faction of electrical workers. That this fond hope on the part of the directors of the corporation has been blasted is now apparent to the most unobserving among the suffering citizenship of the territory covered by the strike.—Labor Clarion.

DON'T MONKEY with the cheap printer. It costs you more in the long run. Pay us a fair price for good work and get satisfaction.

Agricultural Immigration.

Interests trying to induce foreign immigration into this country are putting the loud pedal on the heed for "agricultural laborers who will cultivate and make fertile our waste land." Of course, they all strenuously deny any desire to bring laborers into the already overcrowded cities to compete in the industrial labor market. There is need for development of our soil, but we are suspicious of the intent of a large part of the combines fostering immigration. The whole swing of immigration during the past decade has been toward the cities. Those who were agriculturists in their native countries have failed in many cases to make good in this country on the land and have turned toward industrial pursuits. There are many causes for this. Chief among them is the prevailing high cost of land, improved and unimproved alike. We believe the average amount of money which the immigrant from Southern Europe brings with him into this country is less than \$100. That doesn't get him very far on a piece of land. He may be used to intensive farming, but that doesn't help him much. Back home he tilled the same piece of land that his father, grandfather and great-grandfather did before him. He knows every foot of it, just what it needs and what he can get out of it. Give him the best piece of improved land in this country and he is still handicapped. He must study it, experiment with it. Put him on a piece of unimproved land, without money or knowledge of soil conditions, and he is utterly at sea. His little hoard of money goes and he drifts to the city to compete with the industrial laborer and the result is a lowering of the standard of living all around. We fear that the expected tide of immigration incident to the opening of the canal will prove an industrial menace rather than an agricultural asset and we have a sneaking conviction that the large employer of labor is mercenary and crafty in his cry for "agricultural immigration."—The Labor Journal.

Newspaper Man Won the Suit

The Atchison County Mail sued a man of that county for sixteen years subscription. The jury was out only a few minutes before they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that he had ordered the paper stopped, but the law says he cannot have the paper stopped until all arrearages have been paid up.

San Mateo County's Assessment

The following annual statement of County Assessor C. D. Hayward, giving the assessed valuation of San Mateo County for the year 1913, is a splendid showing, an increase of nearly a million dollars over last year, demonstrating the rapid enhancement in value of San Mateo county:

First Township.....	\$6,083,860.00
Second Township.....	2,899,130.00
Third Township.....	6,665,815.00
Fourth Township.....	1,926,560.00
Fifth Township.....	954,425.00
Totals of Townships	\$18,529,790.00

City of Hillsborough.....	\$2,530,785.00
City of Burlingame.....	1,929,310.00
City of Redwood City.....	1,548,895.00
City of San Mateo.....	3,214,395.00
City of So. San Fran.....	1,030,705.00
City of Daly City.....	695,460.00
Totals of Cities	\$10,950,150.00

Total valuation of county	\$29,479,940.00
Total valuation of operative roll	\$ 1,024,775.00
Grand Total	\$30,504,715.00

Superior Court

Boston Investment Co. vs. William Murphy, et al. Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff.

J. S. Kelly vs. C. H. Cowell. Order to show cause submitted on briefs.

J. M. Huddart vs. M. Fleishacker. Further trial continued to July 7.

John D. Oleson et al. vs. James P. Coleman. Further hearing continued to July 16.

Lester Blanchard vs. Thomas J. Kelly, et al. Motion to strike out portions of second and amended complaint denied.

W. A. Callinan vs. Gertrude E. Callinan. Interlocutory decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

The People vs. E. C. Martin. Time to plead set for Tuesday, July 8.

Beulah Wiard has commenced an action for an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Lawrence Wiard, on statutory grounds.

Helen L. Sampson has brought suit for an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Thomas Sampson, on statutory grounds.

Last Thursday Judge Buck granted an interlocutory decree of divorce to William G. Callinan from his wife, Gertrude E. Callinan on the ground of desertion. The couple was married at Oakland in 1902 and in 1907 defendant deserted her husband in New York. There are no children, nor is there any community property. Mr. Callinan resides at Colma.

Coyote Point Forest Fire

Coyote point, on the bay shore, three miles from San Mateo, which, if negotiations now under way prove successful, may be made the Coney island of California, had a narrow escape from ruin by fire Wednesday afternoon.

Only the fortunate fact that the wind was from the northwest, while the fire which broke out at 3:30 o'clock, started on the southeast side of the promontory, prevented the complete destruction of the 100 acres of pine and eucalyptus trees.

The newly organized Hillsborough fire department turned out when the alarm came in and its automobile chemical engine made a fast three mile run to the fire. After hard work on the part of the firemen the flames were extinguished. Only five acres of the 100 acres of timber was burned.

New Building Contracts.

Frederick W. Snok agrees to do the plumbing, sewing, and gas fitting work on the new club house of the Beresford Country Club at Beresford for \$6,942. The John G. Sutton Co. agrees to do the heating and hot water work on the same building for \$3,240.

W. H. Eaton agrees to erect for Henry T. Daley a one-story frame dwelling at Burlingame for \$3600.

The Watson Mantel and Tile Co. of San Francisco agrees to do all the tile work and put in all the mantels in St. Matthew's Red Cross Hospital, San Mateo, by September 1 for \$13,045.87.

Reports from Mount Tamalpais Tuesday brought the welcome news that the flames which have been sweeping over the mountain side for the past 24 hours are under control, and that neither the Muir Woods nor any of the summer homes along the slopes of the mountain have suffered any damage. In all, only about 800 acres have been swept by fire.

COAST SIDE OF SAN MATEO CO.

Mrs. P. J. Foley and children of San Francisco are here visiting friends.

Mrs. Barney and Mrs. P. Deller of Colma are also Moss Beach visitors.

Mrs. Ella Wagner has gone to Los Angeles for a month's visit to relatives.

Justice of the Peace Johnson of Daly City is visiting and fishing here this week.

W. H. Shipley, W. S. Wimperis and their families of Sacramento have come to Moss Beach for their summer outing.

Preaching services will be held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday School at 10 o'clock in the Montara-Farallone Church.

H. C. Brown, traveling freight agent for the Western Pacific, was down the line visiting the agents of the Ocean Shore last week.

The deer season opens in San Mateo county for the hunting of deer on July 1 and closes on Aug. 31. In Half Moon Bay they hunt deers all the year around.—Review.

Enrico Biggio and family of Daly City are occupying the Foley cottage. Mr. Biggio is an expert abalone diver and he never goes after them without returning with the limit of 15.

A. S. Brown, business agent of the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County and Chas. Chrisman of San Mateo, were on the beach at Marine View Thursday morning gathering the delicious abalone.—Comet.

Father A. Andriano of the Catholic church of Half Moon Bay announces that he will hold Mass at 9 a. m., instead of 8:30 to accommodate the numerous summer visitors of Montara, Farallone, Moss Beach and Marine View.

Miss Mable L. Azavedo was granted her grammar grade certificate by the County Board of Education of San Mateo county. She is the first regular graduate of the Half Moon Bay Union High School, being the first to take the regular 4 years course. Out of 7 who tried the examinations only 3 passed and were awarded certificates.—Comet.

Vice President Alfred Williams of the Ocean Shore Railroad, took a party of surveyors down the line last week to resurvey the gap between Tunitas and Swanton. This survey is preliminary to commencing work on the completion of this gap of twenty-four miles. Work will be commenced at an early date and it is expected the line will be connected with Santa Cruz during 1914.

Will Starve The Strikers.

Chicago building trades employers have declared war upon unionism, locking out as the preliminary step thirty thousand building tradesmen. The employers declare that they will not attempt to use strikebreakers, but will depend upon hunger to do its deadly work. In some quarters a general strike throughout the country of building tradesmen is talked of as a retaliatory measure and the quickest way to bring Chicago employers to terms. While realizing the gravity of the situation and the absolute necessity of rallying to the support of the locked out men, we are impressed with the general strike talk. A general strike to be effective must be short, sharp and decisive. It involves the best kind of discipline among the allied trades, compact organization and financial resources to stand the strain. The general strike in Belgium was successful because splendid preparation had been made for the struggle. A general strike in Belgium and a general strike in a country as vast as the United States, are two different things. If the building tradesmen throughout the country will remain at work and contribute from their weekly earnings the sinews of war to keep their Chicago brothers fighting, they will accomplish vastly more in our opinion than to call a general strike, the outcome of which no man can foretell.—Seattle Labor Journal.

Ninety-four per cent of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Order of Railway Conductors out of 76,683 participating in a strike vote in the wage dispute with the eastern railroads are in favor of a strike. These figures were announced Tuesday at a joint meeting of union representatives and a committee of railroad managers.

Woman's World

Miss Green Guards Mr. Morgan's Rare Books.



MISS BELLA DE COSTA GREEN.

When the late J. P. Morgan's librarian, Miss Bella De Costa Green, was asked her official title this pretty young guardian of rare editions smilingly replied:

"Well, my friends in England suggest that I be called 'keeper of printed books and manuscripts,' but, you know," she continued, "they have such long titles in London. I'm simply librarian."

Being a librarian with Mr. Morgan's unsurpassed treasures to care for is no small task. Miss Green was originally selected for the position while she was a student several years ago at Princeton, where she specialized in early printed books. Mr. Morgan's nephew, Junius Morgan, was associate librarian of the university, and through a noted collection of books purchased by him for his uncle the idea of the wonderful library which has descended to Mr. Morgan's son was begun.

Seeing Miss Green in her home, one would imagine that she was an unusually cultured society girl with decidedly intellectual tastes, evidenced by the bookcase which has a prominent place in the attractive living room. When she tells you at this late day she is only beginning to find time to read Ibsen and other "moderns" you naturally wonder whether it is a dancing tea or the opera that has interfered with her education.

But you soon learn that dusty tomes have interested this young woman of twenty-seven. Miss Green has been obliged to study in diverse fields and be ready at the slightest warning to scour the ends of the earth for a rare book and to identify almost at a glance stolen volumes.

Miss Green is deeply interested in the project of developing a university press at Harvard which will eventually compete with the Oxford Press in England. The establishment of such a press would make printing a serious art in this country, and already several bibliophiles from Harvard have been to New York to see Mr. Morgan's collection with this object in view.

Perfect Marriages Are Rare.

Only one perfect marriage in ten seems a pretty small average.

In view of the proposed law in Michigan requiring the issuance of medical certificates before marriage licenses are issued, a letter has been sent to the chairman of the committee, Cuno H. Randolph, by Fulton R. Gordon, in which he says:

"The proposed medical certificate is a step in the right direction, but only a step. Why stop there? Why not go to the very bottom of this the most important and far-reaching subject now before the American people—that is, the schooling and preparing of our loving sons and daughters, who trust us, to become both perfect fathers and mothers, to the end that their children, our descendants, will be of a higher standard both mentally and physically?"

"We teach our children the geography of the world. Then why not teach them the geography of their precious little bodies? Which is the more sensible, to have your sons and daughters happily married and not know so much about the exact location of the Kalamazoo river or to be divorced on account of the lack of proper knowledge?"

"If you are successful in fathering this important legislation at the national capital it will no doubt be immediately taken up and adopted by all the states, and when this is done you will be the greatest benefactor to mankind in the history of the world."

"Statistics show about one divorce in ten marriages in the United States. This also shows that one in nine is within nine-tenths of a divorce and one in eight within eight-tenths, and so on down to only one perfect marriage in ten."

Easy Summer Work.

Summer work should be something easy and yet something that will be useful if not ornamental. One woman is taking half a dozen bath towels to the mountains with her. She will edge them with a coarse crochet during the summer and further ornament them with an initial, and then they will be stored in the guest room bureau.

Good form

Etiquette For Summer Girls' Locks.

Women have been warned not to wear boudoir caps if they would keep their hair. If they are worn two hours every day the hair most certainly suffers and eventually falls out because of them. We are also warned not to go bareheaded in the summer. If we do the too direct rays of the sun make the hair fall out.

It is a fact that much falling hair occurs in the fall, a month or so after summer vacations are ended. Specialists on the subject have decided that the habit of spending much of the vacation bareheaded is accountable for this calamity. To be sure, nothing is better for the hair than thorough airing. This, with a moderate amount of sunshine and much brushing, keeps the hair clean and so makes the frequent shampoo, which specialists, most of them, also declare is harmful to the hair, unnecessary. So if you would have beautiful hair when you return from your vacation decide before you start away that you will not expose your locks to the sun's direct rays.

Frequent shampooing is harmful to the hair, but so is dirt. Especially in summer it is desirable to keep the hair always clean and fresh. One way to do this without taking a shampoo is to wash the scalp regularly and frequently with alcohol. Another way is to master the dry shampoo. Orris root or orris root mixed with talcum powder should be rubbed in the hair, but not in the scalp. The scalp should be freed from the orris root or powder, which clogs its pores, by massage.

Nothing is better for cleaning the hair than the liquid soap known as pure castile. A delightful shampoo mixture can be made by melting castile soap with a little water until it is a jelly, then adding four teaspoonfuls of borax. To one cake of soap add a few drops of violet or rose perfume or cologne to scent it pleasantly.

Another good liquid shampoo soap is made by melting a cake of tar soap in a double boiler with a little water or putting it in a glass jar, covering the soap with warm water and putting the jar in a pan of water in the oven until the soap is of jellylike consistency.

Remember if you visit the seashore and bathe in the surf that salt water is bad for the hair. Bathing caps this year are at once so pretty and so serviceable that there is little excuse for getting the hair wet. If by chance it is wet, however, it should be immediately rinsed in clear fresh water, gently massaged so that all the salt is removed and then dried out by the sun as quickly as possible.

Shaking Hands.

Any one who has gone through the ceremony of shaking hands with several hundred people at a public function knows that there are many varieties of handshakes.

There is the limp, flabby hand which has no grip; there is the hand which seizes yours in a vise-like grip and crushes it until bones and ligaments ache; there is the cordial hand which carries the heart with it.

From time to time there is a caprice in handshaking.

A year or two ago young women affected an upward lift of the arm and a jaunty shake of the hand which was rather embarrassing to old fashioned ladies who had never learned to lift the hand when offering it to a friend.

At present many girls not only use this peculiar form of salutation in shaking hands, but have a way of saying "How do you do?" with a rising inflection and an air of indifference which, if they knew it, is really funny. A great deal of tact is required in adapting any salutation to the occasion.

In private life in this country the hand is not always given except to intimate friends and relatives. Many persons content themselves with a bow or even a nod on meeting.

But an extended hand is the more cordial manner of salutation. Ordinarily it should be left to the older or more distinguished one to make the proffer of the hand.

Men and women in this country, as in France, seldom extend the hand unless there is a great difference of age and position or much intimacy of relation.

Etiquette of Bridal Calls.

Bridal calls must be regarded as first calls, although the bride before her marriage was included in the calls paid to her mother, but after marriage the call is made to her husband and herself, although the husband may be a comparative stranger to the caller. The fact of having been present at the wedding requires that a call should be subsequently made upon the young couple, and thus one is actually made, and cards are only left in the case of the bride not being at home.

Dinner For Engaged Persons.

When giving a dinner complimentary to a bride elect one may invite only her women acquaintances. In such a case the prospective bridegroom is not an invited guest. A dinner to which both are invited usually includes the man and his fiancée, her prospective bridal attendants and his best man and ushers or his most intimate friends. It is a pretty custom to present a bouquet of roses or favorite flowers to the bride elect at a dinner.

A WILL AND A WAY.

How to Use the Discarded Willow Plume.



WRAP OF FLOWERED SILK.

Somebody has thought of this pleasing way to use the really graceful willow plumes, which are so decidedly out of date now. The pictured wrap is of copenhagen blue silk, with a border of white ostrich in willow effect.

A Timely Gift.

Gather your rose leaves while you may and all the other sweet scented blossoms of the garden and field and dry them, mix with spices and sprinkle with alcohol. Then visit the remnant counter and purchase odd lengths of organdies, chiffons, ribbons and silks and from these make dat bags.

Take a strip of material ten inches by five or any other proportion you may desire and sew the edges neatly together, leaving a two inch slit at the top. Finish the sides with a frill or narrow lace and then fill the bag with sweet lavender or potpourri.

These make dainty gifts for the bride or for the birthday anniversary and can be used to scent the linens or underclothing.

The organdie bags filled with potpourri or sweet lavender are lovely to place among the folds of bed linen. Sets of these bags make dainty prizes or favors for the winter card party or luncheon. What is prettier or more lasting than a bag of potpourri?

Midseason Millinery.

This dainty and sensible little millinery confection is one of the latest inspirations of the milliner for midseason wear. The hat is a handmade affair of mahogany colored straw, close fitting and natty.

A wreath of pastel colored flowers encircles the brim, and there is nothing more, except the interesting fact that this chapeau was shown in a fashion display of the season's best products by a moving picture exhibition.

Crape Pompon.

"Crape pompon" is well named, with its charming little raised pompons set at regular intervals. These odd, fringed little dots are woven in colors against a white ground. A black spot is particularly effective on a white or colored ground, and blue and lemon dots are well liked.

Glove Hint.

A small piece of absorbent cotton put in the palms will absorb the perspiration that prevents many women from wearing gloves with any comfort during the summer.

Make a Note of This.

There is no duty we so much under-rate as the duty of being happy.—R. L. Stevenson.

DUPED POLICE OF THE CZAR

Shrewd Wit Enables Nihilists to Escape From Trap.

The police of St. Petersburg had made a descent upon a nihilist stronghold and, having taken every one found there to prison, left several policemen to take in any one who, uninformed of the arrest of the occupants, should come to visit them.

Katia Vassalich, the wife of one of the principal nihilists then in the city, walked into the trap and was at once placed under arrest. When asked her name she gave an assumed one, but refused to give her residence, knowing that the house was full of compromising documents and her husband already under suspicion. She feigned to be a very stupid person and to believe that they were arresting her for complicity with theft or some such offense, that she was very much afraid of her husband and that he would be greatly enraged at seeing her brought home in charge of the police.

The pristav, or chief police officer, reassured her, saying that in case all was right he would tell her husband that no blame was to be attached to her. Upon this she consented to show him to her home, intending to take him to the wrong place in order to delay him, hoping that her failure to return by a certain hour would serve as a warning to her husband. Fortunately when the party descended into the street a man entered the building who was intending, as Katia had done, to visit the nihilist quarters there. Seeing her in charge of the police, he entered a different room. But Katia knew that he would warn her husband, and her object was simply to delay reaching her home long enough to enable Vassalich to rid the house of all compromising documents and get away.

Katia led the police several miles, then stopped at a house, telling the pristav that she lived there. But when he asked her on which floor she broke down, began to weep and confessed that she had misled him for fear of her husband. The officer sternly ordered her taken to prison, whereupon she began to shriek and promised that if he would spare her she would take him to the right place. He agreed to give her one more trial, and she led the way back again to a point near where she had been arrested, and as more than two hours had elapsed and she felt sure her husband had gone she took the police to her home. What was her consternation to see her husband sitting at a desk writing as calmly as if not threatened with such a danger.

Vassalich had been warned and had taken away all compromising documents. Instead of disappearing, however, he resolved to stand his ground and either save his wife or suffer with her. When she entered, he looked up as though greatly astonished. Katia, in order to give him his cue, fell into hysterics, begging him not to believe her guilty of any crime, whereupon he regarded her sternly and asked the police why she had been arrested. When informed of the cause, Vassalich invited the pristav to search the house. This was done, and of course not a scrap of compromising paper was found.

"It only remains," said the pristav to Vassalich, "to verify your passports, after which, I assure you, neither you nor your wife will be further troubled, but in the meanwhile it will be my duty to keep a guard here."

Both Vassalich and his wife knew that their passports were forged and that their banishment to Siberia would immediately follow a discovery of the fact. They were left in the living room with one policeman to watch them while the pristav went out to verify the documents. In order to put the watch off his guard, they talked freely, the wife telling her husband how distressed she had been and how happy she was at the turn the affair had taken, the husband promising her that as soon as the pristav returned he would take her out and solace her with a good dinner.

Suddenly Katia put her hand to her heart, gave a shriek and fell on the floor. Vassalich rushed to her, raised her in his arms and between his sobs and moans told the policeman that she was dying, at the same time imploring him to go up to the floor above and bring a bottle he would find on the table. The man rushed upstairs, seized all the bottles standing on the dressing case and rushed down again.

The room was empty!

Knowing he had been duped, the guard cast a quick glance about the room and espied an open window that had undoubtedly been opened for the purpose of flight, for it was closed when he left and, being on the ground floor, would afford an easy means of escape. Jumping out into the narrow yard, for a moment he deliberated whether the fugitives would go into the street or back into an alley. Taking it for granted that they would naturally go where their haste would not be noticed, he darted to the rear. The fugitives were not there, and he ran back and forth, looking for an egress through which they might have gone. Coming to a gate, he opened it and rushed through a passageway to a street a block from the house he had left. The street was crowded, but he saw nothing of those he sought.

Vassalich, when the policeman went for a restorative, in order to mislead him ran to the window and threw it up. Then he and his wife rushed for the front door and, closing it behind them just in time, went out upon the street as composedly as if they were going for a walk. They did not stop till they passed the Russian border.

BOOST!

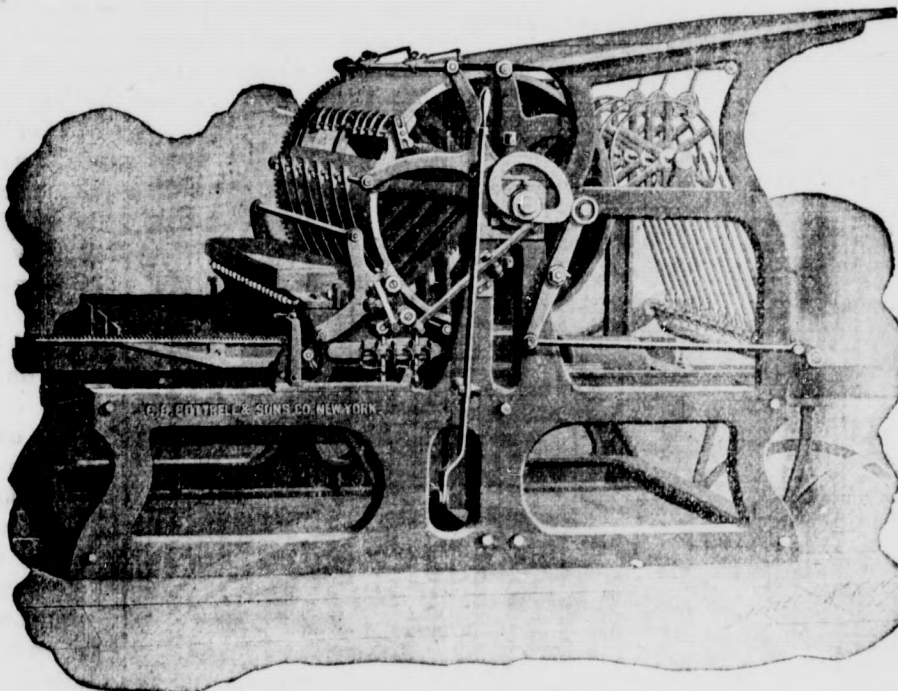


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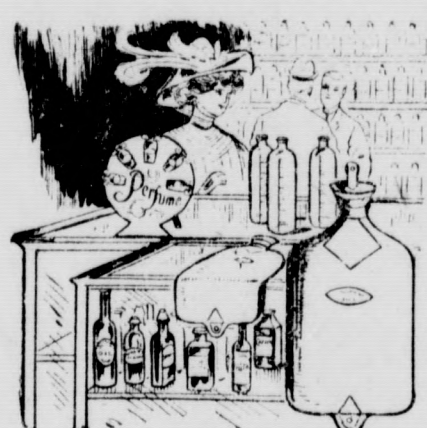
OFFICIAL TIME SCHEDULE

Became Effective Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912

7	5	3	1		2	4	6	8	10
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8:04	5:35	10:00	8:10	0.0	SAN FRANCISCO	7:30	2:30	4:15	5:00
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8:44	5:59	10:24	8:39	5.4	Onondaga	7:57	2:57	4:42	5:27
8:49	6:03	10:28	8:44	7.1	Palmetto	8:03	3:03	4:48	5:33
8:57	6:04	10:29	8:49	7.6	DALY CITY	8:09	3:09	4:54	5:39
8:54	6:12	10:37	8:53	9.2	Thornton	8:16	3:16	4:58	5:46
9:07	6:19	10:44	9:09	11.9	Mussel Rock	8:24	3:24	5:06	5:54
9:01	6:22	10:47	9:13	13.1	Edmar	8:31	3:31	5:13	6:01
9:03	6:26	10:51	9:20	14.3	Arleta	8:39	3:39	5:21	6:09
9:00	6:28	10:53	9:24	14.8	Brighten	8:45	3:45	5:27	6:15
9:16	6:31	10:56	9:28	16.0	Vallejo	8:52	3:52	5:34	6:22
9:17	6:33	10:57	9:29	16.7	Redwood	8:58	3:58	5:40	6:28
9:24	6:37	11:02	10:05	18.1	TOBIN	9:00	4:00	5:42	6:30
9:25	6:40	11:05	10:08	18.9	Ransome	9:08	4:08	5:50	6:38
9:32	6:49	11:14	10:18	21.1	Green Canyon	9:16	4:16	5:58	6:46
9:37	6:52	11:17	10:30	22.8	Arleta	9:24	4:24	6:06	6:54
9:38	6:53	11:18	10:35	23.0	FARALLON	9:32	4:32	6:14	7:02
9:32	6:57	11:22	10:38	24.1	MOSS BEACH	9:40	4:40	6:22	7:10
9:43	6:58	11:23	10:39	24.0	Princeton	9:48	4:48	6:30	7:18
9:37	7:02	11:27	10:43	26.0	North Granada	9:56	4:56	6:38	7:26
9:38	7:03	11:28	10:44	26.5	Granada	10:04	5:04	6:46	7:34
9:20	7:05	11:30	10:45	27.1	SOUTH GRANADA	10:12	5:12	6:54	7:42
9:43	7:07	11:32	10:47	27.6	Miramar	10:20	5:20	7:02	7:50
9:50	7:09	11:33	10:58	28.1	HALF MOON	10:28	5:28	7:10	7:58
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10:05	7:20	11:55	11:20	30.8	Fairhaven	10:44	5:44	7:26	8:14
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10:15	7:30	12:05	11:30	34.3	Sealroo	11:00	6:00	7:42	8:30
10:17	7:31	12:07	11:31	34.8	Loeb	11:08	6:08	7:50	8:38
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A Man Up a Tree

How He Got There and
How He Came Down

By F. A. MITCHEL

Mlle. Chauvier was an orphan and an heiress. She lived in the chateau of her ancestors on the banks of the river Loire with a widowed aunt, her mother's sister, who fulfilled the part, so far as possible, of mother.

While mademoiselle was a liberal giver to charity and subscribed to all the projects for the benefit of her immediate neighborhood, there was one matter in which she was considered selfish. She would permit no one to shoot on her estate.

Mademoiselle was fond of rising early during the hunting season for a bit of sport before breakfast. One morning she emerged from the chateau in shooting costume as the sun was rising above the horizon. Carrying her own gun and game bag—for she would not have an attendant—she started for some timberland at no great distance. Having gained it, she was aiming at a pheasant on the limb of a tree when she heard an "Ahem!"

Mademoiselle dropped her eyes from the bird and swept them in a semicircle about her. It was then that she received the astonishment of her life. Aiming at the bird she was about to shoot was a young man in a costume which for hunting was marvelous to behold. On his head was a three cornered hat. His coat, which was covered with golden lace, flared in the skirt; from his chest extended a profusion of lace; his legs were incased in knee breeches and silk stockings, while on his shoes were enormous silver buckles. In short, he was a gentleman of the eighteenth century poaching in the twentieth on mademoiselle's estate.

For a moment the lady wondered if this gentleman were not her great-grandfather returned to his former



THEN HE MADE A PROFOUND BOW.

earthly home to shoot his own birds. But he was certainly no ghost. On the contrary, he was flesh and blood and a handsome young man, with a figure and face seen to advantage in a very becoming costume. The most likely explanation of his presence was that he was a lunatic.

The man lowered his gun and turned his gaze upon the lady. Then he made a profound bow. She was temporarily relieved. Evidently he was not of the violent kind, and she must handle him in a way to prevent his becoming so.

"Pardon," he said. "I would have asked your kind permission to shoot on your estate had it not been that the hour is unseasonable and I was not willing to arouse you from slumber. I am fond of shooting at this hour and was tempted to break over your rule. I now ask the permission I should otherwise have asked to shoot on your estate."

"Certainly, monsieur. Shoot as much as you wish."

"Thanks, mademoiselle. I am more pleased at your generosity than at any benefit I shall derive from it. I have secured a breakfast and that is all I wish."

He held up a brace of birds.

"You are quite welcome, monsieur." "A breakfast for you, mademoiselle. I would not think of keeping game I have no right to keep."

"Do so by all means. Game is plentiful in my preserves."

"Your kindness would be more acceptable if shown in another way."

"What way?"

"By permitting me to carry your gun and bag."

Mademoiselle hesitated. She feared that the man wished to get her gun from her to render her defenseless, yet she did not wish to refuse him lest she irritate him. She resorted to subterfuge.

"My gun I need to kill birds. You may carry my bag if you like."

"I shall feel honored at being permitted to do so."

Meanwhile the bird both had aimed at had down away. All desire for sport had left the lady, and her only wish was to get out of the toils of the madman without being murdered. She walked on through the wood, endeavoring to conjure up some plan of escape. Presently an idea was suggested to her by seeing a bird's nest far up on a branch.

"I have never got over my childish desire for birds' nests," she said. "How I would like to go up and get that one! Alas, what is for a little girl is not for a woman!"

Her companion dropped the game bag and rested his gun against the tree. Then, without even donning his coat, he jumped, caught a lower limb, swung himself upon it, then stepped from one limb to another till he reached the one on which the nest had been built, scrambled out on it, seized the nest and was making his way back when he heard mademoiselle say:

"Stop!"

Looking down, he saw her pointing her gun at him with her finger on the trigger. He could see that she was very much excited.

"Stay where you are!" she said. "If you attempt to come down I'll shoot!"

"Why, mademoiselle," said the man, "what means this change in you?"

Mademoiselle was so taken up with her own plans for having the lunatic secured that she did not hear. She was too far from the chateau to call. If she fired her gun it would be supposed that she was simply killing birds, and, now that she had antagonized him, she feared she would have to kill him in self defense. What to do she did not know.

"May I ask, mademoiselle," said the man up in the tree, "what I have done to offend you?"

"Nothing, I assure you." There was a mutual pause. The man was puzzled, and, as for the lady, how can one explain to a lunatic?

"Would you mind showing that confidence by lowering your gun? I see it is cocked. Your finger is on the trigger and trembling. The gun might go off."

There was a shout of merriment from a thicket near by, and it seemed as if pandemonium had been let loose. A dozen men and women in fantastic costumes emerged from behind trees and came trooping toward the tree. Mademoiselle stood looking at them in amazement. Nevertheless she kept her nerve.

"I was not aware," she said, "that there is a lunatic asylum in the vicinity. I supposed the gentleman up in the tree was alone in his madness."

"You have lost, Le Vergne!" cried one of the men.

"Not at all," replied the man above. "On the contrary, I have won."

"Prove it."

"Mademoiselle," asked Le Vergne, "did you not give me permission to shoot in your grounds?"

"I did. I feared that if I refused you would kill me."

"You have lost, Bertier!" cried the crowd, laughing.

"Mademoiselle," said Le Vergne, "it is time that you were given an explanation of these singular proceedings. If you will permit me to come down I will enlighten you."

"Certainly, monsieur; come down."

Her gun had been already lowered. Le Vergne came down and, standing before her, deferentially said:

"Last night the officers of the Fifty-seventh of the line gave a dance in costume to some friends from Paris. We danced till morning, when, sitting over some champagne and etables, our conversation turned upon your splendid preserves and your unwillingness to allow any one to shoot therein. I, Captain Le Vergne, bet Major Bertier that I would shoot in your grounds with your permission. I entered the preserves dressed as I am, expecting to be arrested and taken to you. I had no definite plan as to how I should extract your forgiveness and gain your permission to shoot. I intended to rely entirely on my wits."

"I was surprised to meet you so early in the morning and to find you so kindly disposed toward me. I wondered that you did not ask the reason for my strange costume, and it did not occur to me that you mistook me for a lunatic till I saw you pointing your gun at me when I was coming down with your birds' nest. Permit me to apologize for making you the subject of a bet and to offer you the birds' nest as a souvenir of the occasion."

Mlle. Chauvier was much amused at the explanation as well as relieved at the termination of the freak. She accepted the souvenir graciously.

"I would not be satisfied, mademoiselle," said one of the ladies of the party, "if I were you, at such a paltry gift. Captain Le Vergne has won 2,000 francs from Major Bertier and can afford to offer you a much more substantial acknowledgment of your kindness in permitting him to use your preserves and especially for not shooting him for a madman when you had put him up a tree."

"You have omitted to tell me how it happens that you are all here," said mademoiselle.

"We followed Le Vergne from a distance to observe what he would do."

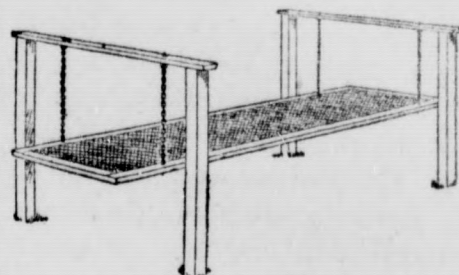
"Now that I understand the matter you must all come home with me to breakfast."

And so it was that mademoiselle entertained at breakfast a number of guests in masquerade costume who had not slept a wink for thirty-six hours. After that she added the words "without permission" to her notices forbidding hunting on her grounds, and the permission was usually granted.

She was also a frequent visitor to the military station from whence her breakfast guests had come, and it is reported now, several years after the function, that she is about to enter the army as Mme. Le Colonel Le Vergne.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Swinging Bed For Open Air Use on Hot Nights.



The best way to avoid the discomfort of a stuffy bedroom on a hot night is to prepare an outside swinging bed in the manner shown in the illustration. Procure an old bed spring and suspend it with four chains hanging from eyebolts fastened in crosspieces on four posts. With an old carpet and a couple of blankets this makes a comfortable place to sleep. A canvas can be thrown over the top to protect it from the sun's rays if the occupant desires to use it for an afternoon's nap.

Kitchenettes.

To remove paint from window glass rub it well with hot vinegar.

Alcohol cleans piano keys, and kerosene cleans oilcloth.

To clean a polished table that has been marred with a hot dish rub with camphorated oil.

A little vinegar put into water in which eggs are poached will keep them white and prevent them from spreading.

Dingy towels may frequently be restored to normal whiteness by putting in a kettle of cold water, adding white soap shavings and lemon juice and letting come slowly to a boil. Rinse in tepid water, then blue water, and hang in the sun.

Raspberry and Currant Jam.

In England currants are always added to the raspberry jam, and the result is far more delicious than when the raspberries alone are used. To one quart of raspberries use one pint of currants. Wash the currants and cook them in a very little water until quite soft, press them through the jelly bag and return the juice to the fire. Add the raspberries and cook for a few moments, mashing them well. Then add the sugar, using two pounds for the quantity of fruit given, and cook until thick.

Cleaning Laces.

Cleaning in gasoline is perhaps more satisfactory than washing in water for most laces. A good way to clean jabots, collars and cuffs and other articles made of lace is to put them in a glass jar, cover them with gasoline and let them stand overnight. In the morning shake out the lace and clean any spots with fresh gasoline. Shake it until it is dry or else pin it out on an ironing board or pillow. The gasoline can be saved and used again.

Laundry Hints.

When ironing handkerchiefs begin in the middle. When the edges are ironed first the middle of the handkerchief is apt to swell up like a balloon, making it difficult to iron the whole properly.

To dampen fine clothes to iron wring a coarse towel out of warm water, wrap articles to be ironed in this, let the overnight and they are ready to iron. They will all be damp alike; no wet spots and dry ones.

Sweet Pickled Pineapple.

Pare and slice a ripe pineapple and cut into quarters. Make a sirup of two cupfuls of granulated sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar, a very few cloves and a little stock cinnamon and orange peel. Pour over the pineapple, allow it to stand overnight and in the morning strain off the sirup and boil again. Pour over fruit and repeat this process for three mornings. Then seal in glass jars.

Bleaching Handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs and white clothes that have become yellow may be whitened in the following simple manner: After they have been washed in the usual way lay them to soak overnight in clear water into which cream of tartar has been put. A teaspoonful to a quart of water is the right proportion. When ironed they will be as white as snow.

Care of Brooms.

Brooms should be washed frequently—whenever they are soiled or full of dust—in hot soapsuds until they are clean and then rinsed in clear hot water. They should then be dried thoroughly—in the sunshine if possible—before they are used again. Washing helps to lengthen the life of both brooms and brushes.

Graham Gems.

Cream together two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of lard. Add a pinch of salt, one beaten egg. Beat up light. Add two cupfuls of thick sour milk, beat well; add one cupful of white flour sifted with graham flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in hot gem pans.

A Fragrant Deodorizer.

Coffee beans if thrown on hot coals will serve as a deodorizer. Put the coals on a fire shovel and sprinkle the coffee over them. Then carry this through the room, allowing the fumes to fill the air. The smell of burning coffee is very pleasant.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Doc Johnson, Cleveland's Crack First Baseman.



Photo by American Press Association

Manager Joe Birmingham declared that Doc Johnson, Cleveland's first baseman, will be the best man playing the position in another year. He says that no man in the American league at present is putting up a better game than Doc. Not only is he playing a brilliant game at the initial station, but his batting has done much to keep the Naps up close to the Athletics in the pennant fight. Johnson's hitting average up to date is .318.

Jockey Maher a Briton.

Jockey Danny Maher is the latest American to become a naturalized British citizen.

He had a distinguished godfather, for Lord Rosebery subscribed to his papers. Maher, in explanation of his change of allegiance, said that he had been urged to take this step for years, but naturally did not like to break away from citizenship in his own country.

His greatest successes, however, have been made in England, where he has been for many years and where he intends to spend the rest of his life. His friends are now chiefly English, and when he retires from the turf he intends to spend his life as a country gentleman, breeding horses and cattle.

Maher has already made a start by purchasing a place near Nottingham, where he has several specimens of pedigreed cattle. The jockey is a quiet, well conducted man, as his associates are widely different from those with whom other jockeys are seen. As a result of this he has many friends among the better class of Englishmen, particularly the two sons of Lord Rosebery.

Argentina Pays \$150,000 For Craganour.

Craganour, the horse which came first in the Derby, but was disqualified for bumping, was sold recently for \$150,000 to the Argentine government. C. Bower Ismay, the owner, stipulated that the horse should race no more.

Craganour is an impressive outstanding animal, whose every move speaks vigor and strength, and it is believed that this was considered as much as his breeding, great speed and stamina in the paying of the tremendous price. Such a large amount for a horse has been paid by only one American, W. O. B. Macdonough of California, who gave \$150,000 for Ormonde.

Runner Jones Quits Athletics.

"Never again!" declared John Paul Jones, Cornell's wonderful runner, when asked for a definite statement as to whether or not he would run again. Jones, in confirming a published report to this effect, said he would not join an athletic club and denied that he would take part in any match races. This disposed of the report that he would run Kiviat. Jones recently graduated from the college of Mechanical Engineering and intends to begin practicing his profession. He will do no more racing.

Connie Mack's New Pitcher.

Captain Dave Morey of the Dartmouth college baseball team has signed a contract to play with the Philadelphia American league team. Morey, who has pitched for Dartmouth for three years, reported to Manager Connie Mack recently.

Roller Skating Tournament.

Detroit may stake a world's skating tourney next fall. It will be an indoor event on rollers.

Daily City Record

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. L. BROWN

Entered at the post office of Daly City, Cal., as Second-class matter, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

Indorsed by the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County.

TERMS:

One Year, in advance.....\$1.50
Six Months, "......75
Three Months, "......40

DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1913

GREAT IS GOVERNOR JOHNSON—While the United States Army has had 2,500 soldiers fighting fire on Mt. Tamalpais since Monday, helping as many citizens of the stricken district, Governor Johnson of California has been investigating to find out if there is a fire, and this, Thursday, morning, he is still undecided about ordering the militia to the scene of the devastating forest fire that is destroying one of the grandest playgrounds in the world, and several towns are in danger.

Like in the great fire of San Francisco, there was no red tape delays needed to send the United States soldiers, 2500 of them, to fight the great forest fire on Mt. Tamalpais. Do you hear, Gov. Johnson?

It is interesting to note that the new tariff bill, according to the consensus of German newspaper opinion, will not help European manufacturers after all. It is doubtless a long step toward free trade, but nevertheless it has been so carefully drawn that while it gives much relief to home consumers, the schedules which are lowered are chiefly on those articles which the American manufacturer can make as cheaply as anybody on earth. Germany, for instance, gets no reduction on potash, her leading export to America. As for sugar, it seems clear that Cuban cane sugar has the inside track on the European beet sugar. In cottons the Americans are easily ahead. Steel rails and cement are said to offer European firms a better chance to do business here.

THE grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition present a sight of great activity these days. Thousands of men are employed on the grounds and the structures being built, and the site is beginning to assume form. Ten of the huge palaces are now under way and bids are to be invited immediately for three more. The Palace of Machinery is the largest of all the structures and its frame is entirely completed and the work of sheathing is progressing rapidly. Within the next six months the great court will be so far developed that it will be possible to have a conception of the plans of the architects who have joined in the work of creating the most beautiful exposition that the world has seen.

THE operation of the Geary Street Railway from Ferry to Beach brought about an immediate jump in the receipts. The gain in the receipts is much larger in proportion than is the gain in operating expenses. The gain of the second day of operation of the through line was over six hundred dollars more than the receipts of the last day of operation of the uncompleted line. This increase is a complete vindication of the claims made by the proponents of the municipal line.

THE machine politicians don't understand President Wilson because they can't understand how a man in public life can be simply honest, truthful and straightforward—or how he can be. Such a man annoys and irritates them; he strains and deranges their guessing machines, and messes up their system of political astrology. Their old and once reliable political dream books contain no information in regard to the Wilson type.

THE new president of the National Association of Manufacturers says he is not opposed to trade unionism, but he hastens to explain that he is against their "methods." If trade unions would conduct themselves as mutual admiration societies and permit the employer to plunder the employee Mr. Pope would, in common with the other employers, have no objection whatever to them.

THE trade unionist who always demands the union label on his purchases may not have his breast covered with medals as a reward for his loyalty to the cause, but he will have a conscience decorated with the jewel of a duty well done. To the sincere trade unionist this is sufficient reward. The glory craver is of little value to any cause. Self-seekers do not promote unionism.

JUDGE MAURICE T. DOOLING, judge of the Superior Court of San Benito county, nominated by President Wilson to fill the vacancy created by the death of United States District Court Judge De Haven, is one of the best known and most respected judges on the Superior Bench and the news of his appointment gave universal satisfaction.

THE frown that rests on Wall Street's brow is all the more noticeable because the rest of the country is so cheerful. As a political pulse feeler or business barometer Wall Street never has been a howling success. The frenzied financiers keep their noses too close to the ticker to take a broad view of business conditions.

ARIZONA is bound to wear the prize pure food label. She has barred all aliens from holding land, and now a petition has been filed with the Secretary of State, asking that only English speaking persons be permitted to work in her mines. First thing we know, the eyes of the world will be shifting to Arizona.

THE Employers' Association of San Francisco will invoke the Initiative and Referendum on the Workmen's Compensation law. That can only delay its being placed in operation, for The People will overwhelmingly approve it.—San Francisco Star.

THOSE who advocate putting the rifle in the hands of the school boy evidently believe one of the principle functions of life should be the learning of the art of destroying life. The gun is used for no other purpose. There is no other use it can be put to.

PRESIDENT WILSON has signed the civil sundry appropriation bill, including the clause exempting labor and farmers' organizations from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

THE Indiana Legislature, which recently adjourned, appropriated \$25,000 for the better care of hogs, but defeated an appropriation of \$5,000 for the better care of babies.

Civic Betterment League

Tuesday evening's meeting of the Civic Betterment League resolved itself into a very spirited and interesting athletic entertainment.

The new member, Gus Hansen, of Alameda, the "Kid-brother" of F. A. Hansen, brought with him a set of boxing gloves and as soon as the regular business was concluded the sport began in earnest.

The main contest was between Gust Johnson and F. A. Hansen, with Julius Nelson as referee. Fritz was winning in a walk for ten rounds, having decorated Gust with two cauliflower ears and a broken nose, besides pulling half his hair out. This made Gust so mad that he grabbed an axe and knocked Fritz down, following this up by kicking out a few teeth, breaking four ribs and blacking both of Fritz's eyes, thus gaining the decision amidst cheers and great laughter.

The preliminaries did not amount to much. The Record editor and W. M. Talbott being the poorest, as the editor got busy at the beginning of the first round and kicked Talbott clear through the transom, that so bungled him up that he was unable to endure further punishment so the fun ended.

Tim Sheehan took on Geo Pappas and Jim Parker and as there was but one set of gloves, they went at it with bare hands and fought like demons for twenty minutes, to a draw.

Not wishing to have all the fun one evening, the League discussed its Tug-of-War ability and decided to offer a challenge of a team consisting of five members of the League against any seven members of the fire department, for money, marbles or chalk.

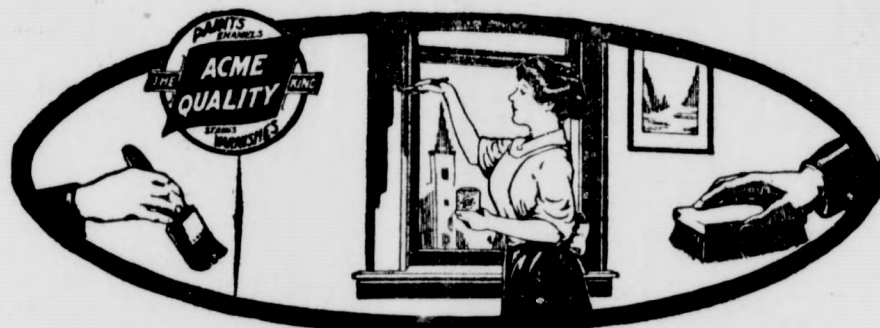
San Mateo County's Assessment

The following annual statement of County Assessor C. D. Hayward, giving the assessed valuation of San Mateo County for the year 1913, is a splendid showing, an increase of nearly a million dollars over last year, demonstrating the rapid enhancement in value of San Mateo county:

First Township.....	\$6,083,860.00
Second Township.....	2,899,130.00
Third Township.....	6,665,815.00
Fourth Township.....	1,926,560.00
Fifth Township.....	954,425.00
Totals of Townships	\$18,529,790.00

City of Hillsborough.....	\$2,530,785.00
City of Burlingame.....	1,929,310.00
City of Redwood City.....	1,548,895.00
City of San Mateo.....	3,214,395.00
City of So. San Fran.....	1,030,705.00
City of Daly City.....	695,460.00
Totals of Cities	\$10,950,150.00

Total valuation of county	\$29,479,940.00
Total valuation of operative roll	\$ 1,024,775.00
Grand Total	\$30,504,715.00



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Enamel your walls and woodwork and secure a finish that is hard and smooth, non-absorbent and sanitary. Enameled surfaces do not require scrubbing. An occasional wiping with a damp cloth will keep them looking clean and fresh.

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Give Your Neighbor an Equal Chance

By HOLLAND.

IF you have been buying goods of a mail order house you doubtless think it has been to your advantage to do so. You have believed that you were saving money or were getting better goods. Let us see if this is true.

Have you tried to do business with your local merchant—your neighbor—on the terms that the mail order house exacts? No? Then suppose you try it.

Just go into the store, plunk down your cash and tell what you want. You might even tell the merchant that you will wait a few days for the goods. See if your local merchant can't serve you better and as cheaply as the mail order house.

The local merchant usually extends credit for two, four or six months. The mail order house demands cash in advance. It uses your money as working capital. It loses nothing in interest, nothing in debts or on slow paying customers. Try this cash in advance plan on the local merchant—the man you know and see if he can't make it to your advantage to

SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU MAKE IT.

The Record has always maintained that it is the duty of people living out here to patronize our business houses for the reason that their success means the general betterment of the community, a thing that all loyal citizens are interested in. If an entertainment of any nature is being arranged, our business people are the first ones to be solicited for assistance and it is often a fact that the solicitors never patronize their home business, but go to the city and trade with people who would actually laugh at them if they were asked to buy a ticket or give two bits to a charitable entertainment out here. It is not quite consistent either, for people who get up dances or entertainments, to have their printing done in the city and expect the people to patronize their grafts, when the local newspaper, the most potent factor in any community for its upbuilding, is completely ignored, save, in some cases, the solicitation of the editor to buy a rat-printed ticket and a request to give the affair a big free write-up.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY—GOD'S INSTRUMENT IN PREPARATION.

Exodus 2:11-25—July 13.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."—Matthew 5:5.

THE education of Moses is briefly summed up in the Biblical statement that he "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Legend tells us something of his schooling in the philosophies of that time, and declares that he was a successful Egyptian general; but it is for us to follow the Bible account. The time was nearing when God intended to bring the Israelites out of Egypt into the Land of Promise—an illustration of the still more wonderful deliverance by the Greater than Moses, which now is nearing.

God's providences may be noted in respect to the experiences of Moses, who is credited by the Lord with having been "the meekest man in all the earth."

God wanted a meek man for the important position which He intended Moses to fill. Moses' lessons and experiences helped to make him meek. Who cannot see that, if he had been proud and arrogant, he would have been unfit for the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him as leader of his people? Perhaps no man had a more difficult task than that represented in Moses' forty years with Israel in the wilderness. We may be sure that he was prepared for the ordeal only by the experiences of the preceding eighty years of his life.

The adopted son of the Egyptian princess, Moses must have been a court favorite, and in danger of cultivating pride and arrogance. As an offset, he had continually before him the fact that his features were Jewish, and that thus every one had knowledge of his identity with the despised and oppressed people. The tendency would naturally be toward one of two courses: Either he would seek to ignore the Hebrews and to become more and more identified with the Egyptians, or else he would exercise faith in the special promises of which his people were heirs as children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

St. Paul notes that Moses was a victor in this test. He chose to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than to enjoy the honors which might have been his as an adopted member of the royal family. (Hebrews 11:24-26.) To Moses the Promise which God made to Abraham, and repeated to Isaac and Jacob, and which still awaits fulfillment, was more to be desired than all the riches and honors of earth.

Moses Discouraged, Heartbroken. Trusting in the Lord's Promise, Moses believed that the time had come for the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage. He knew well of his miraculous preservation, and had the assurance of God's Promise that this signified that God had a special work for him to do. He was anxious to begin that work. He knew not of his own unreadiness—that he would require forty years more of special schooling.

An occasion to show his zeal for his brethren came when he saw an Egyptian abusing one of them. Moses threw himself into the scuffle. The Egyptian was killed. Moses perceived that none of the Egyptians knew of the matter, so he quietly buried the victim in the sand. He doubted not that his brethren would realize that he was their friend and defender, and would look to him with confidence as their leader, when God's providence would open the door for them to leave Egypt.

But all his dreams faded when, next day, he perceived that there was no such loyalty among his brethren, and that they were ready to deliver him to the Egyptian authorities. Thoroughly discouraged and fearing for his life, Moses fled to the wilderness of Midian. It looked as though all his education and development had gone to waste.

Moses Jethro's Shepherd. As the fugitive sat upon the casing of a well, shepherds brought their flocks for water. Amongst the shepherds were Jethro's daughters, and opposing them some ungallant shepherds, who hindered them. Moses took their part, and drew water for their flocks. Incidentally he walked with them to ward their home.

Jethro was appreciative of the stranger, who did not disclose his identity. Moses was thoroughly crestfallen, meek, teachable.

Moses married one of Jethro's daughters and continued to be a shepherd for forty years. He did not at the time understand the Lord's providences in his affairs; but he was all those years learning a most important lesson of meekness, of full submission to the Divine will. When the lesson had been learned, God's time had come to put His thus doubly educated servant into a most important place, for which he never could have been qualified without just such experiences.

God's dealings with Moses illustrate the general principles of His dealing with all those whom He would use in special service.

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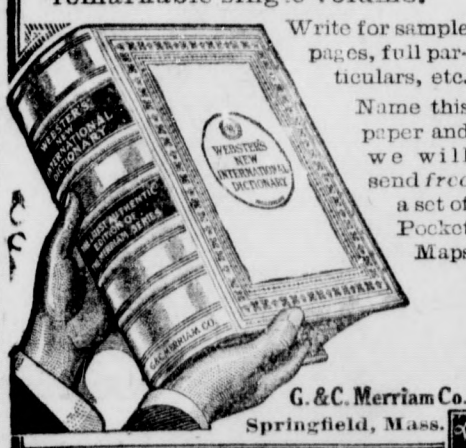
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LOCAL PAGE

* Advertisements

Mrs. Perrin Woods gave birth to a fine boy last week.

F. Jarvis, the carpenter has returned from Mendocino county.

Mrs. F. Bing of San Jose, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Parker.

Mrs. C. P. Lambert, of Colma, is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

The baby contest at the Grandview Theatre is growing in interest each evening.

Mrs. E. Bodini is erecting a dwelling house on her lot near Millett's training quarters.

Master Conne Lyons of Melrose street is away on a three weeks visit to friends in the city.

The water rate suit against Daly City has been postponed by stipulation until Tuesday, July 22.

Mrs. Katie Wight and Mrs. Rae and son, of Colma, are having an outing at Caliente Springs.

Three things to attain—goodness of heart, integrity of purpose and cheerfulness of disposition.

The Crocker Tract church is growing in interest every day. A general welcome is accorded to all.

The Ladies' Aid will give an ice cream and cake social at the M. E. Church on the afternoon of July 16.

Mrs. Frank Leslie (nee Dora Montgomery) gave birth to a fine girl at her home in the city Sunday.

Mrs. M. Jensen and family of Colma, are spending a couple of weeks near Merced and the Yosemite park.

Mrs. Willard McKay was stormed last Tuesday afternoon with a surprise party consisting of fifteen ladies.

Mrs. Henry Probert, writes from her home in Covington, Kentucky, sending best regards to Daly City friends.

Rabbits for Sale—Either for eating or breeding purposes. Call on Fred McKay, 832 Colma street, Daly City.

The United Railroads' reconstruction work is nearly completed between Orange avenue and the top of the hill.

The firemen's picnic on the Fourth was a complete success, and many say it was the finest ever held in the park.

Mrs. H. C. Rothwell, who underwent an operation at a San Francisco hospital, is reported to be getting along nicely.

E. Squier, wife and daughter returned Wednesday from a few days' outing at Tunitas, on the beautiful San Mateo county coast.

Mrs. Katarine Rowland has wholly recovered from her recent illness and operation and is spending a few weeks at Santa Cruz.

Little Miss Gracie Lutersolin, of San Francisco, celebrated her 2-year-old birthday at the home of Mrs. Willard McKay, Sunday.

Henry, the 3-year-old child of Leopold and Ludwina Jost, of Colma, died July 2, and the funeral took place Saturday. Interment Holy Cross.

Daly City's new and efficient postmistress, Mrs. Hazel C. Russell, reports that of the 200 boxes just installed, nearly all have been rented.

Dr. R. R. Castle of Daly City, and his brother, C. C. Castle of Los Gatos, are away on a two weeks' vacation to the Russian river country.

Dr. F. Bush's dental office is No. 420 Mission Road. Office hours 10.30 to 5.30 p. m. except Wednesdays. Evenings by appointment. Sundays 10 to 12.

Mrs. and Henry Barnes, of Florin, after a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Lena Wilson, returned home Tuesday evening via Sacramento river boat.

The Bank of Italy is one of the best banks in California for general business and is perfectly sound financially, as will be seen by the statement published elsewhere in this issue.

The proprietor of the Colma Hall, Mr. Azavido, will give his second grand ball on Saturday evening, July 19, 1913. Music by Backstedt's Orchestra. Admission 25 cents, ladies free.

The Raker bill to grant San Francisco the right to the Hetch-Hetchy water supply was taken up by the House Public Lands Committee Tuesday with a prospect of quick favorable action.

That challenge of the Civic Betterment League "Tug-of-War" team of 5 huskies against any 7 of the fire department seems rather bold, but the C. B. L.'s say they can deliver the goods.

Many Daly City people watched the spectacular forest fire on Mt. Tamapais Monday and Tuesday nights, that was in plain view from several parts of town, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere.

Mrs. and J. L. Brown of the Record, Baby Ralph Irvine and Miss Lilla Harris, spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday on the beautiful coast side, the guests of Editor George E. Dunn, of the Coast Side Comet.

Mrs. Richard Smith, 447 Los Angeles avenue, mother of H. H. Smith and City Clerk Smith, bid adieu to her many Daly City friends Thursday and departed for a three months' visit to her former home in Toronto, Canada.

SEE THE

BABY CONTEST

AT THE

Grandview Theatre

Mrs. George Doering entertained last Sunday evening with a fine turkey dinner. Those present were Mrs. and Edward Freyer, Mrs. and James Callan, Mrs. and Henry Lorenz and daughter Irene, Mrs. and C. A. Landini. The beautiful Doering home at 300 Wellington avenue, was elegantly decorated with flowers and brightly illuminated, in perfect keeping with the joyfulness of the occasion.

The honest way to discontinue a subscription to a newspaper is to first pay the small amount you owe. Thus you will retain the respect of the editor and guard your own peace of mind. To do otherwise, such as ordering the postmaster to notify the publisher that the paper is "refused" is cowardly.

FOWZER, the artist photographer, at 3126 Sixteenth street, near Valencia, is the best place in San Francisco to get first-class photography, any kind, any size, any price, any time. Also backgrounds for photo galleries, show windows, etc.

Mrs. Eloise S. de Velez, the efficient teacher of the Vista Grande school, who returned last week from her trip to Madrid, Spain, has purchased the James Cairns home at 221 Los Angeles avenue and will make Daly City her permanent abode.

PAY UP—Quite a number of our subscribers owe for the paper. The amounts are small, but when several hundred of them are added together, the same would be sufficiently large to cover all our obligations and that is our wish.

Ladies tailoring and dressmaking. No repairing or plain sewing—Mrs. L. Gregory, 114 Santa Ana avenue.

Supervisor Casey is making good his promise to construct the School street road to the ocean. At the supervisors' meeting Monday he had plans and specifications adopted for one of the reinforced concrete bridges that is estimated to cost over \$2000 and bids were ordered advertised for its construction. It will not be long before Colma and Daly City will have a direct street to the ocean.

L. Bocci, whose building on Mission, near the Italian cemetery, that had to be removed to make room for the State Highway, is undergoing a complete remodeling. The work is well under way and presents a decided improvement in appearance, being now three stories high and nicely finished.

The total assessed valuation of San Mateo county is \$30,504,715, and that of the First township is \$7,810,025, which is more than one-fourth of the entire county. This is a fine showing, as not one of several dozen millionaires in the county reside in this township.

James S. O'Brien, of 515 Crocker Boulevard, who is on his way to New York with his little son, Lawrence, writes from Chicago, under date of July 3: "The weather here is not in the least like Daly City's nor is it as good."

Bloom has his water rate suit in court and the people are thereby made more impatient to have his ramshackle water plant, that really belongs to the Hillcrest property owners, put in the hands of the Railroad Commission.

A successful operation for appendicitis was performed at Merritt Hospital on Jack London, the novelist, who was stricken at his home near Glen Ellen on Saturday afternoon.

Wanted---Acreage

50 to 200 acres or more on peninsula, suitable for vegetable gardens. Must have plenty water. Give location, description and price in first letter. Box 455, Burlingame, Cal. jul 11

Daly City Postoffice

Postoffice open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.

HAZEL C. RUSSELL
Postmistress

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Postoffice open daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Money order window opened from 8 a. m. to 5:45 P. M.

Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.

Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time.

Outgoing mail leaves as follows:
7:08 A. M.
1:10 P. M.
6:49 P. M.

Mails arriving at this office are as follows:
6:05 A. M.
11:56 A. M.
5:55 P. M.

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Postmistress

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M. & S. BELL & CO.
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats
Wine and Liquors, Hay, Grain, Feed, General Merchandise
Importers of Pure Italian Olive Oil
Branch at Hillcrest, Public Tel. Station. COLM

DALY CITY MATERNITY HOME AND HOSPITAL

320 PARK AVE.
MRS. A. CONNELLY
Matron and Midwife
Will attend at patient's home, or will receive same at Maternity Home. Fee Reasonable

Marriage Licenses

John S. MacDonald, 35, Palo Alto and Alice Burge, 28, San Mateo.
Charles E. Gibson, 35 and Eva M. Talbott, 34, both of San Francisco.

Nash's Auto Has Some Kick

County Clerk J. H. Nash had one of the small bones in his right arm broken Monday night in cranking his machine. The automobile "kicked back." The handle just missed his arm, but before he could recover his balance he fell forward, and his arm was caught between his body and the end of the front spring. The impact was sufficient to break the bone.—Times-Gazette.

Parcel Post Rates Too High

The excellent and very successful parcel post system now in vogue in the United States is making a lot of money for Uncle Sam. In fact, it is making altogether too much money. The public is being charged too high rates.

The parcel post is cleaning up profits at the rate of over \$20,000,000 a year. Nearly two-thirds of the gross revenue received for carrying parcels is clean profit. Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland and George J. Kindell of Colorado have been laboring with Postmaster-General Burleson to get him to reduce the rates. The law gives the Postmaster-General full power to do anything he wants in the way of reducing rates or increasing efficiency.

Our Job department is absolutely first-class and completed in every detail. Therefore this is the real place and the real time to get down-to-date printing with speed and reasonable prices.

Commercial printing.
Letter Heads.
Billheads and Statements.
Envelopes.
Cards.
Wedding Cabinets.
Legal Blanks.
Briefs and Transfers.
Quality printing always.

SOCIAL EVENTS are so interesting to the readers of a local newspaper that the Index and Record is particularly desirous of mentioning them, and we wish everyone to bear this in mind and inform us of everything of that nature coming under their observation, either past or prospective. Please address "Society Editor" and sign your name—not for publication unless you wish it—but as a guarantee of good faith. Such announcements should reach this office not later than 9 P. M. Tuesday of each week, in order to insure insertion.

GAME LAWS.

Ducks—October 15th to March 1st. 50 per week.
Quail—October 15th to February 15th, 20 per day.
Dove—August 1st to October 15th. 50 per day.
Deer (buck only)—July 1st to September 1st, 2nd season.
Rabbits—July 31st to February 1st. 15 per day.
Mountain trout—Hook and line only, 50 per day, not over 10 lbs. and 1 fish—April 1st to November 1st.
Steelhead trout—50 per day, April 1st to November 1st.
Abalone (for food only)—15 per day, July 1st to March 1st; red 17 inches in circumference. Abalone must be brought to shore.

Christian Science Reformed Church

Free and independent. (Registered under State Charter). Sunday services at 11 a. m. in Daly City Band Hall, Melrose street, Daly City. Headquarters, Jefferson Square Building, 925 Golden Gate avenue, corner Octavia street, San Francisco. Healing and teaching every day from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. Free reading room. All are welcome.

Tell us that Local News or Society Item.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Summons

In the Justice's Court of the First Township, County of San Mateo, State of California.
Samuel M. Valenzuela, Plaintiff, vs. M. Schuyler, Defendant.
The People of the State of California send greeting to M. Schuyler, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of First Township, County of San Mateo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice, at his office in said Township, the Complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of the Township, but in said County, within ten days, or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon Contract, or will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the Complaint.

Make legal service and due return hereof.
Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1913.

ELLIS C. JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
mar5-apr25

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court... Geo. H. Buck
District Attorney... Franklin Swart
Sheriff... Joseph H. Mansfield
County Clerk... Joseph H. Nash
Treasurer... P. P. Chamberlain
Auditor... H. Underhill
Recorder... J. O. Heiner
Tax Collector... A. McSweeney
Assessor... C. D. Hayward
Supt. of Schools... Roy W. Cloud
Surveyor... Jas. V. Neuman
Coroner and Pub. Admr... H. G. Plymire
Health Officer... W. C. Beattie

SUPERVISORS

James T. Casey... First Township
Wm. H. Brown... Second Township
J. MacBain... Third Township
Jos. M. Francis... Fourth Township
D. E. Blackburn... Fifth Township

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Ellis C. Johnson... Daly City
John F. Davis... San Bruno

GONSTABLES

J. H. Parker... Daly City
J. C. Wallace... South San Francisco

DALY CITY OFFICIALS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Burton C. Ross, President
Edward Freyer
A. J. Green
Charles L. Biebel
C. A. Landini

City Attorney, J. H. Morris
Recorder, Miss C. A. Jess
Treasurer, T. Sheehan
Clerk, George L. Smith
Marshal, Eugene J. Lucey
Poundmaster, J. J. Sullivan

Tell Us THE NEWS



Vista Grande Grocery & Bakery A. VOGLER

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Good Meat

Such as Is Sold By the

Pacific Meat Company First Township

Only United States Government Inspected Meats

JIM CASEY

The Daly City Cafe

GEORGE PAPPAS, Prop.

Strictly First-class and Respectable

Corner Mission Road and Hillcrest Drive

The Mission Road House

BILLY RAVEN, Proprietor

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Pool Table

PANAMA-PACIFIC
1915
BOND

LEADERS OF REFORM.

Time was when it was believed necessary to keep the select few in idle luxury in order that they might equip themselves to do the thinking for their less fortunate fellow creatures, but the trade union movement has taught the toiler that he can depend upon no one for improvement in his condition so well as upon himself. It has taught him more. It has taught him that he is entirely capable of solving his own problems if he will but diligently bend his efforts in that direction. It has pointed out with unerring judgment the road to progress and improvement over which the race must travel, and, though there has been some hesitancy in accepting the advice, the great army of earnest, sincere souls who really wish the world rather than themselves well patiently plod along the designated way, confident of ultimate victory.—Labor Clarion.

PLEA FOR WOMEN TOILERS.

Society and State Should Provide For Their Welfare.

In a recent address at Indianapolis Rev. Albert B. Storms of that city said in part:

"Society and the state must ask concerning the conditions and surroundings under which women are engaging in the industries and the results on woman and the welfare of society. The state has a right to inquire and a right to legislate concerning wages and the length of the working day for women especially.

"Woman in industry can ask no special privileges merely on the ground of chivalrous courtesy. As an industrial agent she must meet the normal conditions of industrial life. But so society has a deep interest in the welfare of women in industry. Conditions must not be such as to deteriorate seriously the essential character of woman for her chief responsibility as homemaker and mother. The conservation of womanhood is vitally important. The nervous strain of modern industrial life is serious. Investigations already carried forward with some thoroughness by state and social agencies, especially in the east, lead to a conclusion, which is dictated also by common sense and humane considerations, that an eight hour day, especially in factory work, is reasonable and just.

"The question of woman's wage might be approached from two different angles—from the point of view of what her services were worth and from the point of view of what she ought to have for the necessities of life.

"It would seem in a prosperous age and under modern conditions of economy of production and with vast resources at hand that industry ought to be so organized and conducted that less than a minimum wage which would provide for decent and comfortable living should not be permitted in any industry and that society through the authority of the state and with careful safeguarding of all interests, as is now contemplated in the Massachusetts plan, should determine what the minimum wage should be. Living wages should be made a first charge against any business, should rank with rent and interest and should be placed before profits and dividends."

Mr. Storms believed the average wage paid to women in the stores was too low. "Careful investigations in other cities," he said, "lead to the conclusion that \$8 a week for women living at home and \$10.00 a week for women maintaining themselves without homes constitute a minimum living wage."

Wages of German Jewelers.

The average weekly wages paid to German jewelry operatives are approximately as follows: Stoppers, \$7.10 to \$9.50; pressmen, \$7.10 to \$9.50; engravers, \$11.90 to \$14.30; chasers, \$11.90 to \$15.50; enamellers, \$14.30 to \$19; colorers, \$7.10 to \$9.50; polishers, \$7.10 to \$9.50; die cutters, \$11.90 to \$14.30; tool-makers, \$11.90 to \$14.30; stone setters, \$14.30 to \$19. Enamellers, engravers and stone setters, being artists, receive more than other operatives. Colorers and polishers are usually women.

To Investigate Co-operation.

The American commission for the study of European co-operation, composed of delegates from the states of the United States and provinces of Canada, left New York April 26 for a ninety days' tour. The itinerary includes Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, the Balkan states, England and Ireland.

Night Shifts Abolished.

In consequence of the attitude adopted by members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' society the officials at Chatham (England) dockyard have discontinued the employment of night shift work the men were remunerated at the rate of eight days' pay for five days' work.

Shoemakers of England.

In England the Shoemakers' union last year increased its membership from 32,928 to 41,440 and its funds to \$775,000. For unemployment support last year \$16,500 was expended, for sickness \$27,000 and for fines for breaches of trade agreements by strikes \$400.

SWEATSHOPS OF PARIS.

Industrial Slavery of Women Shown by Striking Exhibits.

Popular feeling was stirred up by the recent opening in the commercial quarter of Paris of the sweated labor exhibition, "A Museum of Economic Horrors," as it is called by the organizers.

The main object of the exhibition is to show the conditions under which the poor women workers of this city live and the increase in prostitution which is asserted to be a logical consequence of the impossibility of unskilled female labor to make a decent living.

Among the exhibits are toys, such as the familiar stuffed lambs which bleat when pressed down on the bellows to which their feet are glued. For fixing the wool on to the toy, painting it, fixing a ribbon around the neck and attaching it to the stand the manufacturers pay 3 cents a dozen. It is impossible, it is said, for a clever worker to finish more than four dozen in a working day of ten hours. There are also lamp shades which are given out in pieces and finished for 4 cents a hundred, the maximum wages being 20 cents for a ten hour day.

Brushes are shown which are made up at the rate of 10 cents a thousand holes, or 22 cents a day.

The dressmaking department is particularly instructive. For a bodice, which takes a whole day to make, 12 cents is paid. A man's waistcoat, sold to the public for 55 cents, is made up for 20 centimes, or 4 cents, of which 4 centimes is deducted for the cost of thread. Ten of these is the maximum which can be finished in a long day's work.

The flags with which the Parisians cover their houses on days of public rejoicing carry off the record in this competition of industrial slavery. Those who sew and mount them are rewarded at the rate of 87 cents for sixty dozen, representing ten days' work, or about 8 1/2 cents a day.

In the center of the exhibition hall is spread out a sweated woman's dinner, consisting of a morsel of stale bread, 2 cents' worth of cheese, a hard boiled egg and a jug of water.

The organizers hope by arousing public indignation to force the authorities to bring about a complete change in conditions for this sort of work and abolish the present exploiting by middlemen and consequent starvation wages.

BIG NATIONAL UNION.

Italian Laborers Have Formed a National Wide Organization.

As a result of recent strikes in New Jersey it has become known that more than 72,000 Italians scattered throughout the United States had formed a national union of their own.

During the last year secret meetings have been held in every large city and town in the United States, and as a result an organization known as the General Laborers' Union of America has been formed, with headquarters in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

According to a statement made by Felix d'Alessandro, general president of the new union, there are 223 established local unions in this country, each with its own president and walking delegate.

The demands of the men are that they shall be paid 25 cents per hour for all general laboring work under an eight hour day schedule, with 37 1/2 cents per hour for overtime, night work and on Sundays or holidays.

It is asserted that the strikes in April, when 2,000 men crippled the work in the New York towns along the shore of Long Island sound, was the result of the new union's efforts to establish an eight hour day on the twenty-five cent basis. This was finally won.

All the recent strikes in New Jersey of laborers, except that in Paterson, were called by the new union, and in each case they were won, according to the union officials. Under the old system laborers worked eleven hours a day for \$1.50.

When on strike each man is allowed \$1 a day.

Trade Union Bank Proposed.

At the next trades union congress in Great Britain a movement will be inaugurated for the establishment of a trades union bank on co-operative lines, and the projectors have no doubt that the enterprise will take definite shape.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

A fishermen's union started in St. Johns, Newfoundland, three years ago now has a membership of 16,000.

Colored women of Decatur, Ill., wives of union men, have organized an independent women's union label league.

To enforce the early closing law at Kansas City, Mo., Journeymen Barbers' International union is prepared to spend \$50,000.

Prominent union labor officials favor holding an immigration congress in Seattle just prior to the American Federation of Labor convention in November.

Salt Lake City's street car men's new agreement is for a period of four years and grants an increase of 2 cents an hour. Track cleaners will receive an increase of 10 cents per day.

The report of James Neal, treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the month of April shows that \$28,620 was spent to death benefits by the Carpenters' union.

For the Children

White Star Barry and Beautiful Lady.



© 1913, by American Press Association.

An apt illustration of "the long and the short of it" was furnished at the recent dog show in New York city. The largest dog in the exhibition was White Star Barry, a huge, good natured St. Bernard, and the smallest was named Beautiful Lady, a diminutive, smooth haired Pomeranian. When posed for their pictures the little dog wasn't knee high to her big companion. Indeed, she only succeeded in hiding one of his feet. But size isn't everything, and Beautiful Lady won a ribbon fully as large and gorgeous as that awarded to White Star Barry. They both are canines of high degree, with imposing pedigrees, showing their royal descent.

A Pocket Game.

This is an especially jolly indoor game to play when the weather forces you to stay indoors. All the boys empty their pockets and spread the contents on the table. There ought to be about twenty-five or thirty objects—pencils, jackknives, corks, strings, pebbles, nuts and a dozen other things. As soon as they are spread out the table is quickly covered with a cloth or one of the boys' coats. The boy who is the leader of the game makes a list of the objects on the table on a piece of paper, with a column marked off at the side of the paper headed with each boy's name.

Now he uncovers the table, giving the boys an opportunity to look for one minute by his watch at the objects, after which he covers them over again. Then he takes each boy separately and lets him whisper as many of the objects as he can remember, checking them off in the column on the paper next the boy's name.

The boy who remembers the greatest number of articles from the pockets wins the game.—Delineator.

Time to Get Up.

Mr. Jerudahl of Boston says that he has a cat that he wouldn't sell for anything in the world. All he hopes is that the cat will keep out of harm's way, because if it should be killed or get seriously hurt or sick he would have to buy an alarm clock. He says that he has trained the cat to wake him up at a certain hour every morning and that the cat never fails. But what do you suppose he does Sunday mornings, when he follows the custom of the country and sleeps late? Probably the Jerudahls put the cat out Saturday night.

Why Water Boils.

Water boils because 212 degrees of heat converts it into steam, which, passing off, still keeps it at 212 degrees, when the effort of the whole to escape at once is repressed by that which, in evaporating, equalizes the temperature and creates the ebullition of boiling. The capacity of water for heat varies, however, with the atmospheric pressure to which it is subjected. In Chile, high in the mountainous district, it boils at 196 degrees.

Candy in England.

In England children say "sweets" instead of "candy." When they do say "candy" they mean what you get in boxes at \$1 a pound. But they prefer the words "sugar plum," even though there is no plum with the sugar. And they take the word "taffy" and make it into "toffee" and then give that strange name to butterscotch. Taffy was originally a kind of candy made of Tafia (East Indian) sugar or molasses and rum.

My Kitty's Lost.

My kitty's lost, and I don't know Just where to look for him. He's most all gray, but white as snow Some places, too, so I Have named him Spot.

But now he's lost! He's full of fun And just as dear as sweet. He used to play and romp and run And fight his brother, too— My pretty Spot!

He's surely lost! He never would Desert me so, I'm sure. He loved me, so he never could. I hope he isn't dead— Poor little Spot!

—Philadelphia Record.

ROUND THE WORLD

Australia has 923,459 occupied dwelling houses.

The birth rate in Italy is 31.52 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Italy raises one-sixth of the entire European corn crop.

More than 30,000 pupils in the rural schools of Missouri are studying agriculture.

St. Louis has nineteen citizens whose properties are assessed at more than \$500,000 each.

Formosa has thirty-two modern sugar factories. One of the companies has a capital of \$12,000,000.

A suffrage poll of 2,000 women in New York showed 571 in favor, 651 against and 778 indifferent.

France's importations of woods from her African equatorial possessions include 7,500 tons of mahogany annually.

Pittsburgh has pending building projects calling for expenditures aggregating \$23,350,500—mostly new skyscrapers.

Paper from which gas mantles can be made, instead of using the more expensive fabrics, has been invented by an Italian scientist.

Melborn Hosp of Kansas City, Kan., three years old, plays the piano by ear, rendering difficult pieces quite accurately after once hearing them.

A new fire station just erected at Pretoria at a cost of \$120,000 is one of the most completely equipped buildings of its kind in South Africa.

The Chinese government has engaged a French expert to establish a military aviation school, with twelve aeroplanes of three different types.

The German government has ordered the construction of a plant which will use government coal and be capable of producing 6,000,000 gallons of benzol, the new fuel, annually.

A new English life buoy carries two incandescent lamps on each side, supplied with current by a storage battery which is switched on automatically as the buoy is lifted from a rack.

Owing to abnormal conditions prevailing in the rice market in Japan the poorer people are looking to other foodstuffs for their main diet. Man churian millet is rapidly growing in favor.

Nearly \$9,000,000 is invested in Norway in the whaling industry. During the past few years whaling companies have paid huge dividends, in some cases 100, 150 and even 200 per cent per annum.

It is said that the English papers have published schedules which show that, while foodstuffs have risen from 20 to 30 per cent in fifteen years, luxuries of the common sort have decreased in price.

Parents who keep their children at home to help in the housework and with the family washing have been warned by the Milwaukee authorities that these will not be considered valid excuses for keeping children out of school.

While sponge fishing in the Americas is rather a modern industry, it produces more than two-thirds of the world's supply in weight. The fisheries of the Mediterranean now produce about one-half of the world's supply in value.

Gas rates have been reduced by the English town of Worthington (population, 30,000) from 53 cents to 48 cents per thousand cubic meters and for gas engines from 45 to 42 1/2 cents. From profits \$8,000 has been transferred for relief of taxes.

Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, is about to build the greatest freight carrier on the great lakes, with a grain capacity of 450,000 bushels. The boat will be 625 feet long, and she will operate between Port Arthur and Collingwood, Ont.

The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are located in the gulf of Mannar, near the extreme northwest corner of the island, and the banks most famous in times past lie close to the shore near a place called Marichchukkadai. Since 1907 the banks have not been productive.

The Germans have no use for stale or frozen fishes. They secure their fish fresh daily, not only from ocean and rivers, but from many thousands of artificial fish ponds. Of these ponds 247 new ones were constructed last year by the Bavarian Society of Fisheries.

A plan to protect a country against hostile airships is given by the London Illustrated News. Aerial mine balloons are held captive by cables high in the air, ready to be exploded by men in charge of their carriages whenever an enemy's dirigible comes near them.

The new French law making the soldier's service three instead of two years is expected to become effective Oct. 1 next, and it will increase the French army by 195,000 on a peace footing. It will necessitate the equipment of many more men and will require the construction of new barracks.

Of the 30,000 children in the Hawaiian schools 31 per cent are said to be Japanese, and they are increasing at a more rapid rate than any other race. The Portuguese have a little less than 17 per cent and the Hawaiians 14. The territory last year spent \$528,436 for education and the counties themselves \$47,739 additional.

When active sanitation work was commenced in Jerusalem last year it was found that every fifth person in the city had malarial germs in his system. The chief causes of the malaria were found to be the open cisterns and the pools that abounded in the city and round about. For the first time in centuries there is a real checking of the mosquito plague.

BOOST!

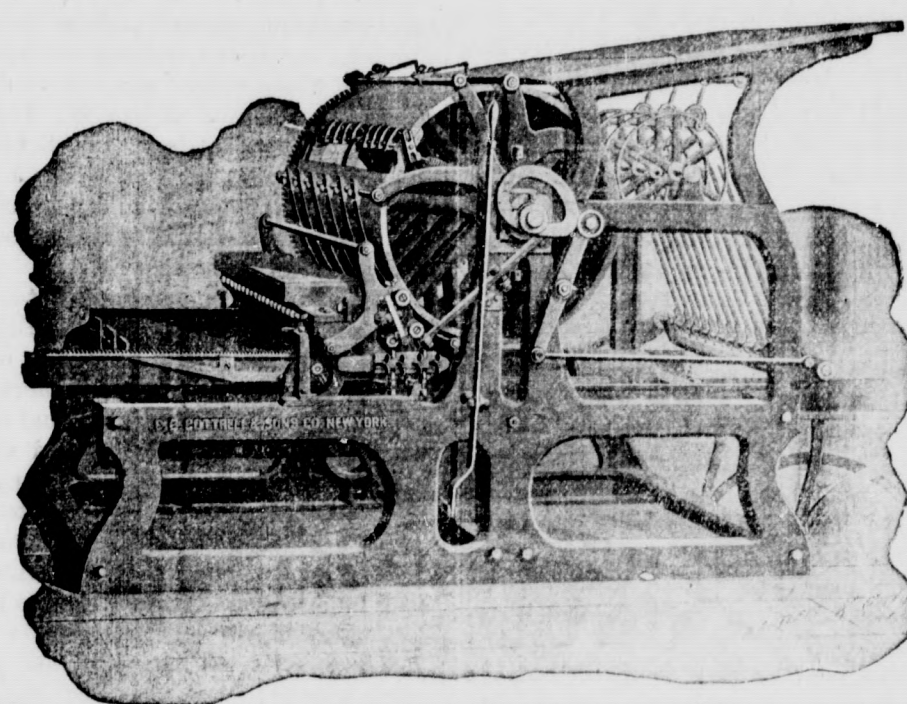


San Mateo Index AND Daly City Record

Goes Directly Into the Hands of Those Whom You Wish Most to Reach

Reasonable Prices

Good Workmanship



OCEAN SHORE RAILROAD

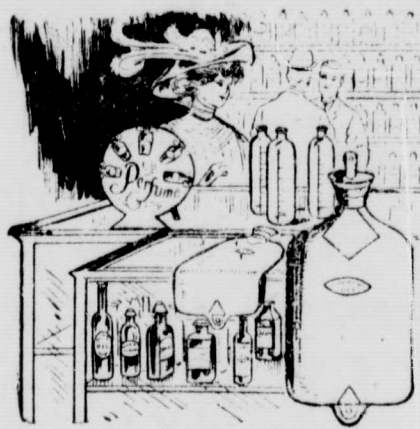
OFFICIAL TIME SCHEDULE

Became Effective Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912

7	5	3	1		2	4	6	8	10
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Miles	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
8:0	5:35	10:00	8:10	0.0	SAN FRANCISCO	7:30	2:30	4:15	5:00
8:15	5:50	10:15	8:25	2.5	Shops	7:45	2:45	4:30	5:15
8:30	6:05	10:30	8:40	5.0	Oronodaga	7:55	2:55	4:40	5:25
8:45	6:20	10:45	8:55	7.5	Paimetto	8:05	3:05	4:50	5:35
8:57	6:32	10:57	9:07	9.9	DALY CITY	8:15	3:15	5:00	5:45
9:10	6:45	11:10	9:20	12.4	Thornton	8:25	3:25	5:10	5:55
9:22	6:57	11:22	9:32	14.8	Mussel Rock	8:35	3:35	5:20	6:05
9:34	7:09	11:34	9:44	17.3	Edomar	8:45	3:45	5:30	6:15
9:46	7:21	11:46	9:56	19.8	SALADA	8:55	3:55	5:40	6:25
9:58	7:33	11:58	10:08	22.3	Brighton	9:05	4:05	5:50	6:35
10:10	7:45	12:10	10:20	24.8	Vallejo	9:15	4:15	6:00	6:45
10:22	7:57	12:22	10:32	27.3	Rockaway	9:25	4:25	6:10	6:55
10:34	8:09	12:34	10:44	29.8	TOBIN	9:35	4:35	6:20	7:05
10:46	8:21	12:46	10:56	32.3	Ransome	9:45	4:45	6:30	7:15
10:58	8:33	12:58	11:08	34.8	Green Canyon	9:55	4:55	6:40	7:25
11:10	8:45	1:10	11:20	37.3	Montara	10:05	5:05	6:50	7:35
11:22	8:57	1:22	11:32	39.8	FARALLON	10:15	5:15	7:00	7:45
11:34	9:09	1:34	11:44	42.3	Granada	10:25	5:25	7:10	7:55
11:46	9:21	1:46	11:56	44.8	Marine	10:35	5:35	7:20	8:05
11:58	9:33	1:58	12:08	47.3	Princeton	10:45	5:45	7:30	8:15
12:10	9:45	2:10	12:20	49.8	North Granada	10:55	5:55	7:40	8:25
12:22	9:57	2:22	12:32	52.3	Granada	11:05	6:05	7:50	8:35
12:34	10:09	2:34	12:44	54.8	SOUTH GRANADA	11:15	6:15	8:00	8:45
12:46	10:21	2:46	12:56	57.3	Miramar	11:25	6:25	8:10	8:55
12:58	10:33	2:58	1:08	59.8	HALF MOON	11:35	6:35	8:20	9:05
1:10	10:45	3:10	1:20	62.3	Arlota	11:45	6:45	8:30	9:15
1:22	10:57	3:22	1:32	64.8	Fairhaven	11:55	6:55	8:40	9:25
1:34	11:09	3:34	1:44	67.3	Purisima	12:05	7:05	8:50	9:35
1:46	11:21	3:46	1:56	69.8	Seaford	12:15	7:15	9:00	9:45
1:58	11:33	3:58	2:08	72.3	Lobitos	12:25	7:25	9:10	9:55
2:10	11:45	4:10	2:20	74.8	TUNITAS	12:35	7:35	9:20	10:05
2:22	11:57	4:22	2:32	77.3					
2:34	12:09	4:34	2:44	79.8					
2:46	12:21	4:46	2:56	82.3					
2:58	12:33	4:58	3:08	84.8					
3:10	12:45	5:10	3:20	87.3					
3:22	12:57	5:22	3:32	89.8					
3:34	1:09	5:34	3:44	92.3					
3:46	1:21	5:46	3:56	94.8					
3:58	1:33	5:58	4:08	97.3					
4:10	1:45	6:10	4:20	99.8					
4:22	1:57	6:22	4:32	102.3					
4:34	2:09	6:34	4:44	104.8					
4:46	2:21	6:46	4:56	107.3					
4:58	2:33	6:58	5:08	109.8					
5:10	2:45	7:10	5:20	112.3					
5:22	2:57	7:22	5:32	114.8					

PENINSULA DRUG CO.

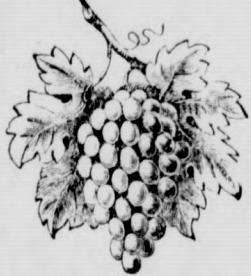
Formerly HILL PHARMACY
DALY CITY



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All the news truthfully told

Her Own Town

She Found It by Chance

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Settled in her chair in the Pullman car, Angela Long studied the time table with knitted brows. Finally she flung it aside and drew out a small railway guide. Now her actions became quite mysterious.

She closed her blue eyes and ruffled the leaves of the booklet with pink finger tips. Suddenly she slipped in a finger and opened the book. At the same time her eyes popped open, and she looked eagerly at the schedule on the printed page.

"The X. L. S. and R. I." she crowed. "I just knew if I left my destination to fate it would take me to some new and interesting region. Now my finger shall run up and down the columns, and whatever station it pauses at, even though it be a watering tank, there will I alight and seek my adventure."

Again she closed her eyes, while her finger wandered uncertainly over the page. At last it paused, and Angela opened her eyes to scan her fate.

"Angela!" she gasped. "The very idea of my finger choosing a town of my own name! Well, Angela Long, Angela station it is. I'm glad my ticket is a through one. I can branch off up into Wyoming and come to my own town."

She studied the time table carefully, consulted the attached map, made a few memorandums in her little book and then sank back in her chair with closed eyes to dream of the past and the future.

The motherless daughter of a rich manufacturer, Angela Long had spent many years in expensive private schools, for her father was a very busy



"I'M VERY GLAD TO SEE YOU, MY DEAR." man. At the death of her father Angela found herself singularly alone in the world.

Then came the terrible moment when Angela learned that her father's fortune had been a mere gilded shell which hid an immense burden of debt, and when matters were cleared up Angela pocketed the \$2,000 that represented her patrimony and set forth to make a place for herself in the world.

Because of her youth and inexperience and ignorance she had happily left her destination to mere chance, and that is why she was speeding westward toward a little cattle town in the northwest with a vague idea of opening a school or a millinery parlor or a candy shop, whatever seemed to be the crying need of that particular town.

When Angela and her three trunks were left on the station platform, while the little train snailed away through a rift in the hills, she felt a sudden panic at the loneliness. There were the hills, the railroad tracks, the neat little station and a dusty white trail winding away into the blue haze of distance.

In front of the platform was a buckboard to which were harnessed a pair of calico ponies. A tall man dressed in flannel shirt with corduroy trousers tucked into leather boots turned and looked at her from under a wide brimmed hat.

"I beg your pardon," he said courteously. "Perhaps you are looking for some one to take your trunks?"

"I don't know. I guess so," faltered Angela, turning pink with sudden embarrassment at the absurdity of her wild plan. "I should like to go to the best hotel, if you please."

The man hesitated. "The best hotel isn't very good," he admitted. "You see, there have been so many changes in the management that"

"Perhaps you can recommend a good boarding place," interrupted Angela.

"There is Mrs. Benson, but the laundry people all board there, and I believe her house is quite full. You bet-

ter come over to the ranch with me. My mother will look out for you until you are settled—that is, if you are going to remain."

"I will see Mrs. Benson first," agreed Angela. And she watched the man while he easily lifted her heavy trunks and deposited them on the buckboard.

In five minutes they were flying down the trail, leaving a white cloud of dust behind them. Both of them were very quiet during the drive. Finally they entered the town, a straggling street of little houses that promised some day to grow up into a real city. The ponies stopped before a two-story house, on the porch of which sat several men smoking. They looked with interest at Angela and her companion. A strong odor of frying onions was wafted from the open front door.

Angela looked appealingly at her companion, and he smiled down at her and nodded. "Awful, isn't it?" he asked. "I reckon you better come out and see my mother, eh?"

"Thank you; I will," said Angela gratefully, and she was surprised at the feeling of relief that followed her decision.

Just at sunset the ponies turned in at a wide gate and went rollicking toward a low, comfortable ranch house perched on a knoll and surrounded by beech trees. To Angela's delight a beautiful white haired old lady, exquisitely neat in a lavender cotton gown and white apron, came out to meet them.

"Well, Gray, I see you've brought me company," she smiled, scanning the newcomer with nearsighted eyes.

"I am afraid you will consider me an intruder," cried Angela nervously as she gave her hand to her driver and jumped to the ground. "Your son was very kind and—"

"I'm very glad to see you, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Dexter, kissing the girl gently. "After Gray has sent the horses away he will explain all about it. Come up to your room; you must be very tired."

"You speak as though you had been expecting me," murmured Angela as they entered the cool house and mounted the stairs.

"We who live in the loneliness are always on the lookout for visitors," laughed Mrs. Dexter, patting her hand. "Here you are; now make yourself comfortable and I will bring you a cup of tea."

"Wait, please," cried Angela, tossing aside her hat and veil and, turning her flushed face toward her hostess, added, "Please let me tell you how I happened to come to this town before you go any further."

"Very well, dear," and Mrs. Dexter folded her hands and sat down while Angela told the story of her life and of its rude awakening to poverty and the necessity for starting anew. She faltered when she related how she had foolishly left the point of her destination to chance, and here a flood of homesick tears drowned her speech.

Mrs. Dexter gathered her into motherly arms and kissed and crooned over her, with now and then a murmured chuckle of delight.

"I thought of opening a millinery shop," said Angela, smiling through her tears. "I really am clever at hats. But I suppose there are not many women to wear them here."

"Not very many, my dear, but we will see what we can do. Wait until Gray comes and—"

A masculine voice sang up the stairway and announced that supper was ready.

"Come, Angela," said Mrs. Dexter, giving the girl her hand. And, strangely happy in this new found friend, Angela Long went down to the dining room.

Gray Dexter gave her a pleasant greeting, and Angela marveled at the ill concealed delight in her presence that mother and son revealed in look and word.

"I am afraid you will think I am a sort of impostor," she said after she had related her story for Gray's benefit.

"Tell her, mother," laughed Gray, with tender eyes on the girl's lovely face.

"My dear, it was a wonder working Providence that caused you to choose to come to Angela, for it is your own town. Listen. Five years ago Gray was working as bookkeeper in your father's factory. His health was very poor, and the doctor ordered him to adopt an open air life. It was that or death. Gray could not afford to come, for he had me to care for, but your father interested himself in the case and advanced the money to enable Gray to come out here and buy the ranch. We have been very successful, and Gray has repaid all the money to your father."

"We have been most grateful to your father and, although unknown to you, much interested in his daughter, whose picture we saw once in a society paper. So, when the name of the town was changed from Green Snake, Gray was asked to rename it, and he called it Angela, after you, the daughter of the man who had given him life and happiness and success."

"Now, don't you think this is your own town?"

Angela smiled at them through tears. "It is wonderful, wonderful," she murmured.

"So you had better remain with me until you decide what to do," went on Mrs. Dexter, helping Angela to the fluffy biscuits.

"Thank you; I will!" cried Angela happily.

Gray Dexter looked at her rather shyly. He was thinking in his great heart that he might be able to persuade Angela that her vocation lay there at the ranch, being a real daughter to his mother and—his wife.

And that's the way it turned out after all.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Carter Glass, Head of House Banking Committee.



Next to the tariff bill, the most important measure to be considered by congress is currency revision. Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency; Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate banking committee, and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo are the joint authors of this bill, with which congress will wrestle during the heated term. Before the measure comes up in the house for discussion it is possible that long continued public hearings will be held by the committee on banking and currency.

Carter Glass comes of a newspaper family and is a native of Lynchburg, Va. He was educated in the public schools of Lynchburg and at the age of fourteen entered a newspaper office as an apprentice, serving successively as printer, reporter, editor and publisher. He owns the Daily News, a morning paper, and the Advance, an afternoon publication. From 1899 to 1903 he was a member of the Virginia senate, resigning that office to enter the Fifty-seventh congress. Since then he has been regularly returned to represent the Sixth Virginia district at Washington. Mr. Glass is fifty-five years old.

Canal Zone Governor.

Much interest was aroused in Washington by the announcement that Richard L. Metcalfe was to be appointed governor of the Panama canal zone. Mr. Metcalfe will succeed Maurice H. Thatcher of Kentucky as the sole civilian member of the canal commission, who by virtue of his duties as civil administrator of the zone receives the complimentary title of governor.

The selection of Mr. Metcalfe, it is asserted, indicates that President Wilson has determined not to take advantage of the law authorizing him to



RICHARD L. METCALFE.

reorganize the canal zone administration until after the canal has been completed, so that the engineer officers of the present canal commission shall have opportunity to enjoy the fruition of their service.

This law provides for the canal zone a purely civil government headed by a governor at a salary of \$7,500 a year. President Taft planned to institute the new civil government and nominated Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, for governor, but the nomination was not confirmed.

Richard Lee Metcalfe was born on a farm in Illinois in 1861. He began his business career as a printer's devil and at the age of nineteen was the editor of a weekly paper. In 1888 he was a reporter on the Omaha World-Herald and became assistant to William J. Bryan when the latter became editor of that paper in 1894. From 1896 to 1905 he was editor of the World-Herald. At the national Democratic convention of 1900 he represented Nebraska on the resolutions committee and was Mr. Bryan's personal representative in the fight for the 10 to 1 plank. Since 1905 he has been associate editor of the Commoner.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY ON
GOD'S INSTRUMENT IN PREPARATION.

Exodus 2:11:25.—July 13.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."—Matthew 5:5.

THE education of Moses is briefly summed up in the Biblical statement that he "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Legend tells us something of his schooling in the philosophies of that time, and declares that he was a successful Egyptian general; but it is for us to follow the Bible account. The time was nearing when God intended to bring the Israelites out of Egypt into the Land of Promise—an illustration of the still more wonderful deliverance by the Greater than Moses, which now is nearing.

God's providences may be noted in respect to the experiences of Moses, who is credited by the Lord with having been "the meekest man in all the earth." God wanted a meek man for the important position which He intended Moses to fill. Moses' lessons and experiences helped to make him meek. Who can not see that, if he had been proud and arrogant, he would have been unfit for the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him as leader of his people? Perhaps no man had a more difficult task than that represented in Moses' forty years with Israel in the wilderness. We may be sure that he was prepared for the ordeal only by the experiences of the preceding eighty years of his life.

The adopted son of the Egyptian princess, Moses must have been a court favorite, and in danger of cultivating pride and arrogance. As an offset, he had continually before him the fact that his features were Jewish, and that thus every one had knowledge of his identity with the despised and oppressed people. The tendency would naturally be toward one of two courses: Either he would seek to ignore the Hebrews and to become more and more identified with the Egyptians, or else he would exercise faith in the special promises of which his people were heirs as children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

St. Paul notes that Moses was a victor in this test. He chose to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than to enjoy the honors which might have been his as an adopted member of the royal family. (Hebrews 11:24-26.) To Moses the Promise which God made to Abraham, and repeated to Isaac and Jacob, and which still awaits fulfillment, was more to be desired than all the riches and honors of earth.

Moses Discouraged, Heartbroken. Trusting in the Lord's Promise, Moses believed that the time had come for the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage. He knew well of his miraculous preservation, and had the assurance of God's Promise that this signified that God had a special work for him to do. He was anxious to begin that work. He knew not of his own unreadiness—that he would require forty years more of special schooling.

An occasion to show his zeal for his brethren came when he saw an Egyptian abusing one of them. Moses threw himself into the scuffle. The Egyptian was killed. Moses perceived that none of the Egyptians knew of the matter, so he quietly buried the victim in the sand. He doubted not that his brethren would realize that he was their friend and defender, and would look to him with confidence as their leader, when God's providence would open the door for them to leave Egypt.

But all his dreams faded when, next day, he perceived that there was no such loyalty among his brethren, and that they were ready to deliver him to the Egyptian authorities. Thoroughly discouraged and fearing for his life, Moses fled to the wilderness of Midian. It looked as though all his education and development had gone to waste.

Moses Jethro's Shepherd. As the fugitive sat upon the casing of a well, shepherds brought their flocks for water. Amongst the shepherds were Jethro's daughters, and opposing them some ungallant shepherds, who hindered them. Moses took their part, and drew water for their flocks. Incidentally he walked with them to Jethro's home.

Jethro was appreciative of the stranger, who did not disclose his identity. Moses was thoroughly crestfallen, meek, teachable.

Moses married one of Jethro's daughters and continued to be a shepherd for forty years. He did not at the time understand the Lord's providences in his affairs; but he was all those years learning a most important lesson of meekness, of full submission to the Divine will. When the lesson had been learned, God's time had come to put His thus doubly educated servant into a most important place, for which he never could have been qualified without just such experiences.

God's dealings with Moses illustrate the general principles of His dealing with all those whom He would use in special service.

Moses Threw Himself into the Scuffle. As the fugitive sat upon the casing of a well, shepherds brought their flocks for water. Amongst the shepherds were Jethro's daughters, and opposing them some ungallant shepherds, who hindered them. Moses took their part, and drew water for their flocks. Incidentally he walked with them to Jethro's home. Jethro was appreciative of the stranger, who did not disclose his identity. Moses was thoroughly crestfallen, meek, teachable.

MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

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J. M. CUSTER.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and dated the 21st day of February, A. D. 1913, in an action in which the Plaintiff, John W. Wilson, Trustee of the Oil and Metals Bank and Trust Company, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1913, recovered judgment against Harmon D. Ryus, Dick Ferris, also known as and named Richard J. Ferris, John L. Whitney and Samuel R. Jackson, Defendants, for \$2916.22 Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin of the United States of America, and costs of suit.

I have levied upon property described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain real property situated in the County of San Mateo, State of California, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Forty-two (42) and forty-three (43), Block fifteen (15) of the Third Addition to San Bruno Park, as per map entitled "Map of San Bruno Park, 3rd Addition," which map was filed for record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo, State of California, October 18th, 1905, and recorded in Book 3 of Maps at page 80.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door in Redwood City, in the County of San Mateo, State of California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Harmon D. Ryus, Dick Ferris, also known as and named Richard J. Ferris, John L. Whitney and Samuel R. Jackson, in and to the above described property at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash in gold coin of the United States to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs.

Dated at Redwood City, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1913.

J. H. MANSFIELD,
Sheriff of the County of San Mateo, Cal.

SHANKLAND & CHANDLER,
Los Angeles, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The first publication of this notice appeared in the Daily City Record on Friday, June 20, 1913.

REALTY TRANSFERS

Frank P Brophy and wife to Elizabeth K Schumann Lot 30, blk 5, Princeton by the Sea.

Same to Jennie C Bradley Lot 31, blk 3, same map.

Same to Helen Westlake Lot 21, block 12, same map.

The Moxey Realty Co to Wm H Weaver Lot 25, blk 2, W W & M Sub.

Pulgas Land Co to L J Crego Lot 20, McEvoy Tract.

A Meyer et al to Bernard Pope Lot 23, 24, blk 10, San Bruno Park.

Hensley-Green Co to J Arena Lot 29, blk K, San Bruno Park.

M Callan to A Oneto Lot 31, blk 17, lots 34, 35, blk 17, \$75 Lot Homestead.

Hensley-Green Co to Hazel Kremer et al Lots 3, 4, blk 22, San Bruno Park.

Cutoff Land Co to Albert Levy Lot 8, blk 23, Dumbarton Oaks.

Shore Line Investment Co to L P Sime Lot 8, blk 41, Granada.

Jos V Costello to A M Costello Lot 21, blk 36, Easton Adn, Burlingame.

Cal. Sub Land Co to A M Aubertus Lot 30, blk 55, Redwood Park.

J A Boyd and wife to Wm F Sullivan Lot 2, blk L, Boyd & Kent Adn, Redwood.

E Roppi et al to J Faustino N1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 15, Tp 5 S R 4 W.

Ansel M Easton and wife to W H Phelps Lot 33, blk 47, Easton Adn, Burlingame.

Shore Line Investment Co to F Saville Lot 8, blk 67, Granada.

G H Irving to H N Lange Lot 11, blk 5, Menlo Oaks.

L Celsi to D Argante Lot 5, Ocean Shore Tract.

Matilda W Dean to J Zurcher Lot 15, blk 1, Htd Adn, Redwood.

W C Barrick to L Wisnom Lumber Co Lot 11, blk 8, Easton Adn., Burlingame.

The Moxey Realty Co to I M Martinson Lots 2, 3, 4, block 2, Reese Sub.

Hensley-Green Co to W Mitchell and wife Lots 20, 21, blk M, San Bruno Park.

Burlingame Grove Co to Belle Sapiro Lot 1, blk 4, Burlingame Grove.

Francis Y Young and wife to H Taylor Curtis Lot 34, block 14, Wave Crest.

J C McMullen et al to A Malerbi and wife Lot 2, blk 24, Resub, Union Park.

B Steinauer and wife to A Duncan Lot 53, blk 9, Crocker Tract.

K E Masters to H C Sawyer 24.79 acres, portion Kate Johnson Est. Co. at Menlo Park.

Belle McArthur Mighill to H J McArthur et al Portion Sec. 3 T 6 S R 4 W, Portion Sec 3, 4, T 7 S R 4 W.

Julia E Patterson to Jos J Payne Lots 8, 9, 10, blk 9 Miramar Terrace.

Ella R Watts to J R Howell Lot 2, blk 13, Dingee Park.

J R Howell and wife to Hiram A McKim Lots 1, 2, blk 13, Dingee Park.

Crocker Est Co to A G Duncan Lot 15, blk 9, Crocker Tract.

L. J. Poulson and wife to F N Kerhaus Lot 9, blk C, San Mateo Heights

G O Rich to M Payson Lots 41, 42, blk 5, Ola Vista Beach.

Same to A Breesferri Lots 1, 2, blk 8, same tract.

J R Howell and wife to E R Watts Lot 7, blk 17, Dingee Park.

Ocean View Land & Impr Co to C W Cook Lots 30, 31, blk 6, Vista Graded.

A M Easton and wife to C F Kohl 36.37 acres Easton Adn, Burlingame.

M Wagner to Montara Realty Dev. Co Lots 7, 8, blk 55, Montara.

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SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Maria Pizzo, Plaintiff, vs. Matteo Pizzo, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of San Mateo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Jerome M. Politzer and Bradley L. Wallace, attorneys for plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Matteo Pizzo, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said County; if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1913.

JOSEPH H. NASH,
Clerk.
The foregoing summons was first published in the Daily City Record, June 27, Jun 27-Aug. 29.

Chas. P. Lambert, the monumental worker, is an expert at his profession and makes a specialty of letter-cutting on monuments in cemeteries—gilded if desired. Shop and residence near Mt. Olivet and the Italian cemeteries.

BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS MEMBER COMMERCIAL
Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
The San Francisco Clearing House Association

June 30, 1913
ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$ 5,236,118.06
Real Estate, Bank Buildings, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	739,451.14
Time Loans (Collateral and Personal)	1,114,637.56
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	44,946.26
Other Assets	36,962.08
United States, Municipal and Other Bonds	\$2,442,540.42
Demand Loans (Collateral and Personal)	2,635,431.55
CASH	1,912,270.43
	6,990,242.40
	\$14,162,357.50

Liabilities

Capital Fully Paid	\$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	289,068.69
Dividends Unpaid	30,287.00
Letters of Credit	44,946.26
DEPOSITS	12,538,055.55
	\$14,162,357.50

State of California
City and County of San Francisco
L. SCATENA and A. P. GIANNINI, being each separately duly sworn, each for himself says that said L. Scatena is President and that said A. P. Giannini is Vice-President and Manager of the Bank of Italy, the corporation above mentioned and that every statement contained therein is true of our own knowledge and belief.

L. SCATENA,
A. P. GIANNINI,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1913,
THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Assets.

DECEMBER 31, 1904	\$285,436.97
DECEMBER 31, 1905	\$1,021,290.60
DECEMBER 31, 1906	\$1,899,947.28
DECEMBER 31, 1907	\$2,221,347.35
DECEMBER 31, 1908	\$2,574,004.90
DECEMBER 31, 1909	\$3,819,217.79
DECEMBER 31, 1910	\$6,539,861.47
DECEMBER 31, 1911	\$8,379,347.02
DECEMBER 31, 1912	\$11,228,814.56
JUNE 30, 1913	\$14,162,357.50

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President Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles and Guast.
JAMES FUGAZI,
Agenzia Fugazi Pacific Coast Agency
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S. B. FUGAZI,
Agenzia Fugazi, Pacific Coast Agency Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Steamship Line).

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